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USSR GEN LEBEDEV ON STRATEGIC WEAPONS BALANCE

PM221451 Paris LE MATIN in French 20 Jul 83 pp 3, 4

[Interview with Soviet General Yuriy Lebedev, "member of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff," by Jean-Louis Arnaud in Moscow -- date not given]

[Text] LE MATIN: With regard to the French and British weapons, you did not talk about them in the seventies, and even up to 1982, except to say that it would be necessary to deal with them under the heading of "strategic" weapons when the time came. But since last year -- and clearly to justify your SS-20 missiles -- you have been including them in the Atlantic alliance's "medium-range weapons."

General Lebedev: When SALT I and II were being negotiated, our position was to take all factors into consideration: The U.S. forward-based systems in Europe, the nuclear means of countries other than the USSR and the United States -- France, Britain, and China -- and the geographical position of each. Thus the USSR, some of whose ports are frozen in winter, was allowed to have a larger number of submarines than the Americans. Faced with the Americans' opposition to discussing their "forward-based systems," we agreed to discuss them only in SALT III. Finally, since we had reached agreement on significanctly reducing strategic arms, and with a view to SALT III, the role of the medium-range weapons became more important. But the United States refused to ratify SALT II and then made proposals which differed from those previously put forward. We said that we agreed to limit strategic arms to 1,800 on each side, provided the Americans do not increase their forward-based systems. That was stated at the beginning of the Geneva strategic negotiations.

LE MATIN: Would you envisage including the French and British missiles in the "strategic" reckoning once again?

General Lebedev: No, the negotiations are not seperate. The question of the medium-range weapons in Europe must be decided separately. But the distinction is also a question of level; it is necessary to know whether the United States is developing or reducing its forward-based systems. In addition, if the Americans start to deploy their Pershing and Cruise missiles, we will change our position. [answer ends] When we reached this point in our conversation I pointed out to the general that, when I was a child, I was taught that it was only possible to compare identical substances and that it was not possible to add together cabbages and carrots. How can you, I asked him, place French and British submarines and the ground-based Albion plateau missiles together on one side -- while apparently disregarding the two countries' nuclear bombers -- and place on the other side of the scales your ground-based missiles alone (essentially the SS-20 missiles), disregarding your own submarines and bombers?

Before answering this question the general insisted on straying from the point by asking me what I thought of [French Defense Minister] Charles Hernu's recent statement on the neutron bomb. (footnote) (In an interview to the German weekly DER SPIEGEL published at the end of last month Charles Hernu stated: "I would not be betraying a great French military secret if I told you that we have tested this new type of weapons. I personally attended one of those trials on Mururoa Atoll. If President Mitterrand decided to manufacture this weapon, we could produce it immediately.") I told him that the only new aspect was that the defense minister had raised the matter again, since it was already known: 1 -- that France had produced that weapon; 2 -- that its production remained dependent on a possible decision by the president of the republic.

"Ah," he said, "that confirms the need to include French weapons in the general balance of forces in Europe. Mr Hernu's statement was made at a particularly critical time, when people are wondering whether there will be U.S. missiles in Europe. We regard that statement as support for the United States and NATO for deploying new nuclear weapons in Europe." Then, picking up the thread of our conversation, the general assured me that there was no Soviet submarine which was not taken into account in one set of negotiations or another. "The Geneva II talks," he told me, "include our submarines which carry 18 medium-range missiles, and there are 6 such submarines. In principle," he added, "no distinction is drawn between nuclear arms on the basis of their vehicle -- missile, submarine, or bomber."

"Furthermore," he pointed out, "do not forget that the French submarines are being modernized, that the first modernized submarine will be ready in 1985, with MIRVed warheads, each missile carrying six warheads." The same applies to the British submarines ... in my interlocutor's view, this should compensate for all the Russians' existing and future ability to "MIRV" their SS-20 missiles, which are already capable of each sending three warheads to West Europe... And, to support his statements, he cited statements made by the last British defense minister who said that a combined salvo by all her majesty's submarines could inflict considerable damage on 20 Soviet cities in the European part of the USSR. "If you are objective, you can understand that the USSR, while not asking for a reduction in the French and British forces, must take them into consideration and include them in NATO's general arms," he told me before returning to my questions.

LE MATIN: In the statement made 28 June, the Eastern bloc leaders solemnly stated "that they will in no case accept military superiority over them." Whay do you mean by that?

General Lebedev: Even if the United States deploys its weapons, it will not be able to change the existing strategic balance. The danger which the new U.S. arms in Europe represent for our territory concerns not only the Europeans but also the United States. That is why our engineers and our military will take action to create an adequate threat to U.S. territory... I know that people in the West are racking their brains to try to find out what lies behind this threat, and that various forecasts are being made. As a soldier, I cannot talk about everything we are able to do. But, believe me, the threat will certainly be created.

In this connection General Lebedev went on to talk about the well-known subject of the pacifist nature of the whole of Soviet society. "After all that we have suffered," he told me, "the USSR is systematically opposed to war. It is merely doing what is strictly necessary to guarantee its defense."

"With regard to what is strictly necessary," I said to him, "the impression given is that you are in a state of excessive power and that, to more effectively ensure your own security, you do not mind sowing insecurity among your European neighbors."
"If the aim is to guarantee everybody's security," he replied, "the solution is simple: let us destroy all nuclear weapons. But there are people, especially in the United States, who would like to return to the situation in the fifties, when it was possible to threaten the USSR and dictate terms to it. The Soviet leaders think that this nuclear arms race and buildup are dangerous for the whole world. Hence the negotiations on strategic arms limitation and on the medium-range weapons. Hence our proposal to halt all nuclear tests and to conclude an agreement renouncing recourse to force. Unfortunately none of these proposals has been accepted by the West. Has France stopped its nuclear tests? What logic is France following since it refuses to take part in the nuclear negotiations, basing its argument on the idea that it is not part of the NATO integrated command? Do not forget that the West has on several occasions -- and Reagan fairly recently -- announced a crusade against the Soviet Union."

LE MATIN: Does this mean that you must have as many weapons of all kinds as the total number of weapons existing in the whole world?

General Lebedev: Not at all, not at all! We only need enough weapons to guarantee our defense. Not one tank more. Not one missile more!

It is frequently said that the USSR has many weapons, but Senator Proxmire made a comparison not long ago, basing his statements on Defense Department and CIA figures. According to him, the United States is ahead of the USSR in the following spheres:

-- The total number of nuclear weapons: 30,000 as against 20,000.

-- The number of strategic nuclear weapons: 9,500 as against 7,000.

-- The number of nuclear weapons which can reach the USSR and the United States respectively: 12,000 as against 8,000.

-- The number of nuclear warheads on strategic bombers: 2,668 as against 290.

Believe me, this barrier which NATO wants to create with the aid of U.S. missiles will not guarantee the Europeans' security. Instead it will increase their insecurity.

LE MATIN: But, in our view, your SS-20 missiles are blackmail weapons, a device to break the link, as it is called, between West Europe's defense and the U.S. strategic means...

General Lebedev: I will answer you bluntly, too bluntly perhaps. let us imagine the United States as a tiger trying to devour the USSR ... according to what you are saying to me, Europe would like to bring that tiger into its own house, in order to feel safe. I do not think that that tiger will eat the USSR, but it could well eat the Europeans... After all, it is up to you! But the USSR is a European state too, and it needs security in Europe more than the Americans... That is why we are proposing to reducing the arms level to the 1976 level with regard to both vehicles and warheads, which would mean fewer vehicles and fewer warheads than before the deployment of the SS-20 missiles. But, despite the prospects they offer, the Americans are rejecting every proposal we make. Indeed the Americans need to deploy their weapons in Europe. Vice President Bush has just stated as much during his visit to West Europe. That is the source of all the trouble because the new U.S. missiles are not just U.S. missiles in Europe, they are also a deviation from SALT II. The Pershing and cruise missiles are an addition to their strategic arsenal. The essential thing for Washington is to prolong the negotiations in order to deploy the missiles, have the keys in its pocket, and lead West Europe more effectively when they think the time is right. Unfortunately some leaders and the press in the West treat our arguments as an attempt to separate Europe from the United States ...

General Lebedev wanted me to explain to him what is prompting the Europeans to rally to the Americans, as they are doing and what Chancellor Kohl's and President Mitterrand's goals are. I told him that, sticking to the essential point, its struck me as fairly simple even if it is painful. It is that the balance in Europe has been broken and that it is necessary to restore it, with the hope that the two superpowers will reach a compromise.

"Compromise!" Lebedev exclaimed, "but we are constantly proposing compromises -- the unilateral moratorium, the unilateral reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe, the pledge not to be first to use nuclear weapons. It is the United States which is not compromising.... We are being asked to "reduce" while NATO would have the right to 'increase'! The U.S. President is making loud proclamations and talking about his 'flexibility.' And yet he is proposing to raise the level of strategic missiles from 850 to 1,200. Do you call that a compromise? The truth is that the United States is planning to develop small single-warhead missiles and that Reagan wants to adapt the framework of negotiations to his own military plans. But we have our own strategic structure too, and the U.S. proposals deliberately ignore it. Using the advantage they have with their sea-based missiles and their bombers, the Americans are thus proposing to attack the very structure of our strategic forces. In the same way, with their proposals on the 'throw weight' of the missiles, they are aiming to liquidate our heavy missiles.... Reagan and the Pentagon ought to have realized that this type of proposal is unacceptable to us... but they are gaining time and can develop new weapons, like the MX missile, the B-1 bomber, or the so-called invisible stealth bomber, and finally the long-range cruise missiles. "If there is a desire for the Geneva negotiations to produce results, and if there is a desire to give detente a chance, the United States must take steps to meet us in a practical way. It is up to them to reply.... I have explained things to you as they came to me so do not now go and write that Gen Lebedev is threatening West Europe."

USSR CHURCHES ISSUE APPEAL FOR DISARMAMENT

PM250842 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by V. Kondrashov: "Putting an End to the Arms Race"]

[Text] A meeting of heads and representatives of the USSR's churches and religious associations has been held in Moscow at the invitation of Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All Russia. Those taking part discussed the results of the World Assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War" in Prague and unanimously stated their total approval of the convening of the Prague assembly which unequivocally denounced the preparation of nuclear war as a very grave crime against humanity and defined the main avenues of the further activity of the mass international movement to eliminate the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

In the appeal they signed those taking part in the meeting stressed that there is only one way out of the extraordinarily dangerous situation in which the world has found itself -- to use the joint efforts of the peace-loving forces to put an end to the pernicious arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and bring about the start of disarmament. The appeal points to the need to tirelessly expose the propaganda the West is mounting with reference to the "permissibility" of using nuclear weapons and safeguarding security through a "warning" strike and the inhumane essence of the doctrines of a "limited" or "protracted" nuclear war and the policy of augmenting nuclear arsenals. The appeal contains a call to activate the struggle against deploying the new medium-range U.S. missiles in West Europe, which would sharply increase the threat of a nuclear flareup. Those taking part in the meeting stressed that in the present critical situation an immediate freeze on nuclear arms would be of exceptionally great importance. We experience profound satisfaction, the appeal of those taking part in the Moscow meeting stresses, in connection with the fact that the leaders of our great motherland -- the Soviet Union -- expressing the will of our entire multinational people are vigorously and consistently seeking to prevent a nuclear conflict, are striving to limit and reduce the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe while strictly observing the principle of equality and identical security, and are calling for all international problems to be resolved through businesslike and conscientious talks.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD241917 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 24 Jul 83

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Gennadiy Arkadyevich Shishkin, TASS deputy director general; Ivan Kobo, deputy chief editor of LATINSKAYA AMERIKA; and Nikolay Ivanovich Agayants, All-Union Radio foreign affairs commentator]

Soviet-Hungarian Talks

[Text] [Agayants] Hello, comrades. Certainly the top event of the past week, which received the widest international response -- and this is shown by the numerous reports by the foreign news agencies which are continuing to reach us at the editorial office -- the key event, as I was saying, was the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union, that has now ended, by a party and government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the top-level meetings and talks between the leaders of the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic. The joint communique that was adopted on the results of these talks is published in today's newspapers. It reflects succinctly and vividly the complete unity of views between our parties, states, and peoples on all the issues that were discussed. One should particularly stress that the political calendar of the socialist community countries is densely packed with meetings of a multilateral and bilateral nature. This is dictated by the objective need to perfect further the mechanism of our cooperation, to enhance its effectiveness, and to put it on a higher and qualitatively new level. The rich and unique experience of such cooperation is convincing corroboration of the well known Leninist thesis that, and I quote, socialism creates new higher forms of human society. Adding together the ideological, political, economic, and scientific-technical potentials of the fraternal states of our community multiplies the strength of real socialism and makes it possible for it to develop dynamically, to counter successfully, the aggressive policy of imperialism and to influence actively the course of world events.

[Kobo] This is natural, and as was stated by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov in his speech at the Kremlin Palace at the dinner in honor of the Hungarian party and government delegation, it is precisely the socialist countries that are the main support of peace on earth. They act as the bearers of the Leninist ideas of peaceful coexistence, equal cooperation between all states, and consolidation of the peoples' security, and it is they who are acting to preserve civilization itself on our planet from the increased threat of nuclear annihilation.

[Agayants] The reactionary circles of imperialism are straining to hamper our progress by hook or crook, to turn back the wheel of history. This is a thankless and hopeless occupation. It is quite obvious that a determining factor now for the social progress of mankind, whether or not our ideological enemies want it, is the world socialist system. On the basis of the advantages of their socialist system and their international mutual assistance, close links, and integration, the states of our community are able, despite the existence of objective difficulties and despite the opposition of the imperialist powers, especially the United States -- they are able, I repeat, to solve cardinal national economic problems and to ensure scientific and technical progress and improvement in the people's well-being.

Although, as is known, only 10 percent of the globe's overall population lives in the CEMA countries, they are today supplying 33 percent of world industrial output. The average annual growth rate of national income over the last 30 years among CEMA members is three times higher than that in the advanced capitalist states. CEMA accounts for every third metric ton of steel smelted throughout the world.

It produces 40 percent of the world output of mineral fertilizer, and more than 25 percent of metalworking equipment. The countries of the community annually build as many apartments as the EEC countries and the United States taken together. One should also note that the economic growth of the CEMA countries is being realized in a dynamic and progressive way. It is not interrupted by the overproduction crises, recessions, and depressions that are inherent in the capitalist economy. This is the reason for such a difference in the economic development indicators between the socialist and the capitalist states.

To implement the majestic plans drawn up by the congresses of our parties we require peace and a clear sky over the planet. Indeed, all the efforts of the socialist states, their recent large-scale and far-reaching proposals and initiatives, and their coordinated peace-loving foreign policy are directed at consolidating security and at averting a nuclear catastrophe.

[Kobo] Nikolay Ivanovich, I should like here to stress yet again that the joint struggle by the socialist states for common goals in the world arena and the close coordination of their foreign policy efforts are of extremely great importance. The Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states and the Political Declaration which it adopted are a further convincing example of the fact that our fraternal countries are ready to place on the scales of peace all their international authority and political and economic potential. Our community is a powerful and healthy organism, which plays an enormous and beneficial role in the present-day world. Friendship and cooperation with fraternal socialist countries occupy a special place of priority in the policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

[Shishkin] Yes, this was once again fully reflected during the Hungarian-Soviet talks and during the meetings and conversations between Comrades Andropov and Kadar. The communique which is published in today's newspapers, as has already been mentioned here, emphasizes that at such a crucial moment for the fate of mankind the most urgent task is to remove the threat of nuclear war and bring the world back to the path of political and military detente.

The Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic will consistently step up their efforts to implement the program to improve the international political climate proposed by the allied socialist states. Our two countries stated that the plans to deploy new American missiles in West Europe constitute a particular danger. The Soviet Union and Hungary express the hope that the United States and its NATO allies will thoroughly weigh the consequences of such a step and will respond to constructive Soviet proposals. They also stressed that, if matters get as far as the implementation of these plans, which will create an additional threat to the security of the Warsaw Pact member-states, they will take effective retaliatory measures and under no circumstances will they permit military superiority over themselves.

Western Anti-War Position Hit

[Kobo] It is clear to everyone looking at the events of world life without prejudice that implementation of the complex of measures proposed by the socialist countries would avert the nuclear threat and would offer the possibility to decisively improve international relations and eradicate mistrust and suspicion. But what is the position of the West?

[Agayants] The actions of the imperialist circles, primarily the United States and the NATO countries which are implementing the pernicious course of continuing the arms race, increasing military expenditure, and curtailing cooperation with the socialist countries, are why the growth of tension in the world is continuing.

Washington does not want honest and just accords. It does not even attempt to conceal the fact that it has set itself the intention of upsetting the present military balance, forging ahead in the military sphere and ensuring itself a dominating position around the globe. What is indicative is that all these actions are being carried out to the accompaniment of profuse talk by White House representatives about some kind of striving on their part for peace and the achievement of some kind of accords. Such camouflage and such a propaganda smokescreen are needed by the present Washington administration in order to deliberately mislead the world public, especially the West European public, regarding American plans for deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in the territory of the United States' NATO allies. The stubborn and false idea is being forced through that after Pershing and cruise missiles are deployed in West Europe this will, it is claimed, bring about some movement at the Geneva talks.

[Shishkin] Of course, Nikolay Ivanovich, all serious and sober-minded people can only be aware that claims of this kind have nothing in common with the truth. In this connection there naturally arises the question as to what the broad masses of Americans think about this, and what their attitude is to Reagan administration's buildup of its nuclear arsenal. It is not easy to give a plain answer to these questions. After all, many Americans are the victims of refined bourgeois propaganda, false anticommunist campaigns, and the strongly fanned moods of jingoism and chauvinism. One thing, however, is certain, and the bourgeois press too has been forced to admit this -- that Reagan's bellicose utterances and preparations have frightened millions of Americans to death and have given birth to a broad antiwar movement on an unprecedented scale.

One of its leaders, the famous publicist Stone, declared, for instance, in a speech at a Boston meeting: The clouds are gathering; our planet has never before confronted a more serious danger. Since the first day of its existence the Reagan administration has been preparing the American people for a worldwide game of faro. The administration has not the slightest interest in arms control, disarmament, or peace. From the very beginning it has had a military itch and has stirred up ancient animosity, making bellicose speeches on the subject of attacking Cuba and waging a secret war in Central America behind the back of Congress and in violation of the law.

It is clear that the conscience of mankind can only be indignant at the threat of nuclear war with all its calamitous consequences for contemporary civilization and life on our planet. That is why the demand is mounting throughout the world for an alternative to be found to this insane course. Even in the United States itself other politicians are now becoming more active, politicians who take more realistic account of the situation in the international arena. Many of them are beginning to understand that irreversible processes have occurred in the world; they are beginning to understand the need for and mutual advantage of prolonged peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. Even Reagan himself, who has proclaimed a crusade against socialism and has called the Soviet Union the center of evil, has been forced to take into account these public sentiments and the will of peoples to preserve peace.

This explains the fact that the U.S. President is changing, if not the gist, then at least the tone of his statements. The bellicose declarations are noticeably disappearing from Reagan's recent news conferences and public speeches, and the hawk-like shrieks are being accompanied by deep cooing noises.

In an attempt to persuade American and world public opinion that Washington has an interest in restraining the nuclear arms race, Reagan has had a special group set up whose brief is to maintain constant contacts between the White House and American delegations at the talks in Geneva.

The group's first session was held on 19 July, at which, as the American news media lost no time in advertising, Reagan concentrated attention on his commitment to arms control, although, as the same American agencies have been forced to admit, he left the session after staying no more than 10 minutes. The fact that this is merely a show of commitment to disarmament is also witnessed by the fact that the group has been headed by a well-known hawk, Clark, assistant to the President for national security affairs, and that the group consists primarily of representatives of the Pentagon, the committee of chiefs of staff, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, headed by Adelman, a fierce opponent of arms control.

[Agayants] At this point, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, I should like to recall something that THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said: Reacting to the White House's propaganda tricks, it noted, not without sarcasm: At a time when Reagan is deciding whether to run for reelection next year, he has every ground for striving to reduce the alarm caused by fears that he is not taking sufficiently energetic measures to achieve constructive talks with the Soviet Union.

[Shishkin] Yes, that is, of course, a very telling statement, and it is quite evident in my view that despite the opportunistic nature of Washington's show of flexibility -- and in certain West European capitals closely associated with the White House's foreign policy course, certain politicians are spreading illusions to the effect that these signals arriving from the American capital might signify that the Reagan administration intends to renounce its destructive approach to Soviet-American relations, and that perhaps the U.S. position at the Geneva talks on the reduction and limitation of nuclear weapons might really be changing, a subject about which there is so much talk in Washington at present. Despite this the answer to all these questions can, in my view, regrettably, only be in the negative. The actions of the Reagan administration show better than its fine words that it continues to strive to change radically the international situation to its advantage in order to dictate to the socialist countries how they are to live and how they are to conduct their affairs. The desire to secure military superiority also determines Washington's stance at the Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments.

[Agayants] Let me note that the United States has adopted such a stance since the very beginning of the talks, and such it remains to this day. The flexibility of which they have recently been speaking in the American capital is manifested only in their verbal formulations, not in the essence of the American proposals.

[Shishkin] Yes, Nikolay Ivanovich, we can thus conclude that with its words about the flexibility of its position and desire for a significant reduction of nuclear armaments, the Reagan administration is covering up its firm intention not only to refurbish, but also to build up sharply its nuclear potential. Every now and then representatives of the administration themselves let slip details of their true intentions. Thus, a few days ago Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, declared in a congressional subcommittee that the U.S. Administration would only enter into an arms reduction agreement with the Soviet Union which left quite intact the implementation of programs for the construction of new weapons systems, such as the MX missles, the B-1 bomber, the Stealth invisible bomber, and the submarines fitted with new Trident II missiles.

In short, the discussions which have appeared recently in the American and West European press on the subject of the appearance of certain shades of meaning in Washington's behavior are essentially none other than propaganda maneuvers. Everything points to the fact that the White House is not changing its sharply hostile line in any way toward the Soviet Union and the cause of peace, and is basically attempting to merely make some external, cosmetic changes, to create a semblance of a constructive approach to individual questions. However, it is quite evident that a dual aim is being pursued: Inside the United States itself, that of calming Americans who are alarmed by Reagan's aggressiveness and of enhancing his stock prior to the 1984 presidential election, and externally, that of somehow taking the edge off the popular protests against the deployment of American missiles in Europe.

Joseph Harsch, the well-known American observer, declared, having noted this characteristic of Washington's present political strategy: Of one thing there is no doubt: The political managers surrounding the President in the White House consider that the reputation of a warmonger is disadvantageous politically for Reagan himself and his Republican Party. They would like to change it. Harsch added that such a change would be convincing only if it finds embodiment in specific actions. But it is precisely such specific actions that the Washington of today is short of. So, black remains black, and the attempts of the White House to palm off black as white are to no avail.

Central America, U.S. Maneuvers

[Kobo] I should like to return to the joint Soviet-Hungarian communique, of which we spoke at the start of our discussion. It stressed particularly that the parties to the Moscow talks reaffirm their solidarity with peoples struggling for their independence and sovereignty, and their willingness to continue to act consistently for the consolidation of the cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement. This solidarity on the part of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community is of enormous significance, in particular for the peoples of Nicaragua.

[Agayants] Which last week marked a noteworthy date: Revolution Day.

[Kobo] Four years ago, on 19 July 1979, the Nicaraguan people who had risen, weapon in hand, against the despised and bloody dictatorship, were victorious and swept away the regime of Somoza, the U.S. placeman. The country's revolutionary and patriotic forces, led by the Sandinista National Liberation Front, which came to power in the country as a result of this victory, proclaimed a program of profound socioeconomic reforms in this small Central American republic. Thus a bright new page opened in its history. Thus the process of national rebirth, which has been and is being implemented in extremely complex conditions began.

The United States and the counterrevolutionary rabble it supports, which do not wish to reconcile themselves to the birth of the new Nicaragua, are using every means -- terror, blackmail, economic blockade, and armed sorties -- in order to hamper the Nicaraguans in building a new life. But as we all know -- and this is constantly reported by our press, television, and radio -- the people of the republic are on their guard. The slogans "No Pasaran" [They Shall Not Pass], "Patria o Muerte" [The Fatherland or Death], "Venceremos" [We Shall Overcome], were proclaimed as a formidable warning to all those who threaten the Nicaraguan revolution, at meetings and gatherings marking Revolution Day held in Managua and other towns in the country on 19 July.

But, of course, the determination of this small but heroic country, which is prepared to fight to the end and to defend its gains, does not suit the United States. If one takes a broader view of the situation, it is clear that Washington, fearful of the growing national liberation movement in the region, is again reaching for the notorious big stick and again resorting to the policy of gunboat diplomacy, of twisting the arm of recalcitrant republics for which it does not care.

[Agayants] And there is something else, too, which cannot fail to make one vigilant. According to correspondents of AP, UPI, and THE NEW YORK TIMES news service, Washington intends to hold large-scale military games in Central America and the Caribbean basin in the near future, which reek of a blatant provocation from a mile off. The U.S. ground forces, Air Force, and Navy are to take part in the maneuvers.

An engineering battalion, which is on its way to Honduras, will prepare runways for use by gigantic C-5 Galaxy transport planes, which are used by the Pentagon for the transfer of paratroopers and various types of armaments, including tanks. A powerful group of warships, headed by the aircraft carrier "Ranger," has been detailed to rehearse coastal blockade operations. According to the latest information the "Ranger" is carrying 70 fighter-bombers. The aircraft carrier "New Jersey," which is heading for the Panama Canal, will also be involved in the provocative bustle in the region. All these actions are being presented to the public as a sign of Washington's wish to defend its interests and the interests of its partners, in other words, reactionary, dictatorial regimes in the region.

[Kobo] All this muscle-flexing is a continuation of the U.S. imperial policy in the Western Hemisphere, which has gone on for many, many decades already. As THE WASHINGTON POST wrote, it does not rule out direct armed intervention. The Pentagon strategists have drawn up plans for military operations, including U.S. Air Force strikes against Cuba and Nicaragua and a blockade of the last of these two countries. The dangerous, extremely dangerous, playing with fire by the present Washington administration is being screened with vague phrases to the effect that the situation in Central America is nearing a crisis point and that it is essential for them to prevent some direct Soviet-Cuban interference, as they put it.

The old, thoroughly threadbare, and false tale no longer convinces many people. The fact is that Yankee imperialism is frightened of the successes of socialist Cuba, which is introducing profound qualitative changes to the Western Hemisphere and acting as an example to other peoples who are fighting for their freedom and independence. Hence the continual attacks by Washington and its yes-men against the island of freedom. Hence the constant Yankee threats against Cuba. But the Cuban people cannot be intimidated. They are confidently and proudly raising the banner of the revolution as they approach their glorious holiday on 26 July, the 30th anniversary of the storming of the Moncada barracks.

[Agayants] The Spanish newspaper CAMBIO 16 reports that a very dirty and very tragic war is being fought in El Salvador. In its attempt to deprive the partisans of support the army has resorted to terror. Every morning corpses are found on the streets of the capital. Tranquillity, the tranquillity of the morgue, prevails in the city today.

Please could you tell us more about this, Gennadiy Arkadyevich?

[Shishkin] Well, what can one say, Nikolay Ivanovich? The facts of the matter are obvious. Nevertheless, just last week U.S. Secretary of State Shultz sent Congress a document intended to provide evidence of progress in respect of human rights in El Salvador. The point is, of course, that under U.S. legislation this procedure is necessary in order to justify further military assistance to the pro-American clique terrorizing El Salvador. Even the bourgeois British newspaper THE OBSERVER, reacting to this report, noted that the United States is supporting a clique of murderers who are oppressing the people of El Salvador.

Let us take yet another bourgeois British newspaper, THE GUARDIAN. It wrote the following last week: The small wars in Central America are swiftly developing into a conflagration of major proportions. The U.S. Administration, by its very action, is demonstrating that it is intent on heaping even more fuel on the flames. This week's decision to send an aircraft carrier formation tothe waters of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, coupled with an earlier scheme to establish a large American military base at Puerto Castilla on the Atlantic shores of Honduras, is a frighting indication that the United States is still toying with apocalyptic solutions.

The United States has no business seeking threats where they do not exist, on Cuba or in the Soviet Union, the newspaper declares. It should take a look at itself and seek an answer to the question: How can it learn to live in peace with its neighbors, with peoples who are waking up to the fact that their condition of oppression -- for which the United States bears some historic and present responsibility -- is not forever immutable? The United States has the choice of either adapting to change or of seeking to resist it. But it cannot -- even with the Marines -- prevent it.

I think that the British bourgeois newspaper is making quite a sober admission.

[Agayants] Yes, and as they say, Gennadiy Arkadyevich, no further comment is needed.

Forthcoming UN Session

The curbing of the nuclear arms race, the freezing of nuclear arsenals, the elimination of the threat of war the peaceful solution of international disputes, and other most important present-day problems will occupy a central place at the 38th UN General Assembly session which opens on 20 September in New York. They are part of the preliminary agenda for the forthcoming session, which consists of 138 items. This agenda was published by the UN Secretariat last week.

[Kobo] As we know, a significant part of the agenda consists of disarmament questions which are based on initiatives submitted by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. These questions include the outlawing of the development and production of new types of mass destruction weapon, the halting of all nuclear weapons tests, the nondeployment of such weapons on the territory of countries where they are not deployed at the present time, and the convening of a world disarmament conference. The Soviet Union's undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, its call for the nuclear powers to follow this example, and the Soviet Union's proposal for the conclusion of a treaty outlawing the deployment of any type of weapon in space, which have met with broad approval at the United Nations, are also reflected on the agenda of the 28th [as heard] General Assembly session.

[Agayants] In taking stock of what has been said here today at our roundtable, I would like to stress yet again that mankind's reason protests against the threat of war, against the pointless waste of our planet's funds and resources on the production of instruments of death, on the preparation of a nuclear catastrophe. The peoples believe that common sense will ultimately prevail. Success in this historic struggle between the forces of peace and those of war will not come of its own accord. Historical experience teaches us that it is no good begging for peace, that peace has to be fought for and defended. The firm and immutable course of the CPSU and the Soviet state toward the strengthening of peace and international cooperation and the curbing of the arms race is unanimously supported by our people. It meets with the approval of all people of goodwill, no matter where they might live.

At this point we are concluding our program. Goodbye, comrades. All the best.

REVIEW OF REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE REMARKS

On Nicaragua, Unemployment

LD221354 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1218 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Washington, 22 Jul (TASS) -- President Reagan held a press conference at the White House at which special attention was devoted to U.S. policy in Central America. The President's pronouncements once again showed that the U.S. Administration is deliberately sabotaging efforts toward a peaceful settlement to the situation in that region, in exacerbating tension, preparing the ground for direct military interference, and the suffocating of national liberation movements in other countries through the use of crude force.

Replying to one of the questions, the White House chief frankly stated that it will be "very difficult" to achieve a peace settlement and regional stability in Central America while the Sandinista Government is in power in Nicaragua. He confirmed press reports that the United States has sent naval forces to the shores of that country in order to hold "maneuvers" there. "I think we have every reason for doing so given the responsibility which we bear in the Western Hemisphere," the President stressed. Reagan maliciously attacked the Sandinista Government of Nicaragua, and described as "terrorists" the patriots of other countries of the region who are waging a struggle against pro-American dictatorships and for their freedom and independence, and portrayed the remnant Somozist bands, by whose hands the CIA is waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua, as "fighters for democracy."

"President Reagan in effect proclaimed that the aim of his tough line in Central America is the liquidation of the Sandinista Government in Nicaragua," was how the ABC television company commented on the utterances of the U.S. Administration chief. The newspaper NEW YORK TIMES in its turn noted that Reagan's threats are simply a prelude to "more decisive action" by the United States in combating the national liberation movements in Central America. According to THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper, citing government circles, the planned "show of naval power" by the United States off Nicaragua's shores is an integral part of a long-term plan to "check left-wing regimes in the Western Hemisphere," which the administration has already started to implement.

Reagan was asked to speak on the problem of unemployment -- one of the most burning issues in the United States, where, even according to official data, there are approximately 11 million "superfluous people." The President resorted to every possible kind of ruse, trying to minimize the scale of this tragedy and convince Americans that the problem is not really as acute as it appears. The CBS television company, using the latest official government report, exposed Reagan as a real fraud (ulichila Reygana v nastoyashchem podloge].

"Reagan insisted," it said, "that 30 percent of those currently unemployed are supposedly those who are looking for work for the first time. In reality, they constitute a mere 13 percent. Reagan further insisted that 'very few' are out of work for more than 6 months, when according to data issued by the government itself, these comprise more than 26 percent of the unemployed."

'Anti-Polish Sanctions'

LD221338 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] President Reagan of the United States made a statement at a press conference in Washington which makes it clear that the administration is not giving up its anti-Polish sanctions and, correspondingly, attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. The White House apparently is irritated by the fact that its anti-Polish campaign did not produce the desired results. Poland is solving its problems itself and does not let anyone deviate it from the path of socialist construction which it has chosen.

REAGAN 'ENSLAVED PEOPLES' SPEECH BLASTED

LD231153 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

By his speech of amazing cynicism and falsehood on the occasion of the so-called "Week of Enslaved Peoples", within whose framework American "crusaders of anti-communism" are calling for the liberation of the peoples of the Soviet national republics and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe from the "yoke of communism", President Reagan confirmed the old truth: Habit is second nature. The latest speech by the President contains nothing new, it follows old propaganda cliches: The USA is pictured as a "land of justice, high morality and compassion," while the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are portrayed as "devils incarnate". In trying to substantiate his malicious statements, the President distorts and falsifies facts.

By striking the posture of a champion of "freedom and democracy", the President is trying to teach other people in the way they should go. This is done by the leader of the country which has for years now stubbornly refused to ratify or even sign the international convenant on economic, social and cultural rights, the international convenant on civil and political rights, the convention on the prevention of genocide and punishment for it, the international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and many other equally important international conventions, agreements and convenants.

The President has made an equally absurd statement, for the leader of the country which is pursuing an adventurist policy of arms buildup, especially of nuclear arms, that is dangerous to humankind that no country has made a greater contribution and will make greater efforts for peace than the United States. Frenzied anti-communism has repeatedly driven the President even to using falsified statements ascribed to Lenin. This time he made an absolutely unfounded attempt at ascribing to Lenin a claim that freedom is won at a high price, and therefore it is necessary to use it sparingly.

It is apt to recall that in March this year the American President impudently claimed that the founders and followers of Marxism-Leninism "reject any morality" going outside class concepts. In January this year the U.S. President made himself a laughingstock in front of the whole world by referring to non-existent ten commandments of Lenin, which were allegedly issued as the ten guiding principles of communism.

In so doing Reagan said that the whole gist of all of those promises is that they are like the crust of a cake, they are given in order to be broken. In that connection the President was reminded that Lenin had repeatedly mentioned the English saying about the "crust of a cake" in particular when he mentioned that the promises of the Western bourgeois figures were untrustworthy. The credo of bourgeois policy, Lenin wrote, is that "people cannot be kept by violence -- they can be kept only by deception."

The present Washington administration, which lays so much emphasis on fraud and falsification, again bears out the correctness of this conclusion.

It is hard to believe, of course, that the President personally cooks up the abovementioned falsehoolds. He is quite possibly supplied with them by the Hoover Institute of War, Revolution, and Peace, the very institute where the papers of former President Carter stolen by "Reagan's men" in the course of the election campaign of 1980 are kept.

U.S. ROLE IN C. AMERICA, AFRICA RAPPED

LD201433 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Speaking in Florida President Reagan concentrated on his policy towards Central America. Our commentator Leonid Levchenko writes that the American President began by extolling the rights and liberties that he believes exist in the United States.

He went as far as to claim that it is providence itself that has made the United States share such rights with the rest of mankind. As Washington was teaching alleged democracy to other nations, it was announced in Washington that a strike force of eight naval ships led by the aircraft carrier Ranger is sailing towards the Pacific coast of Central America to give support to what are referred to as friendly countries, and to demonstrate American interests there. In the same area, but on the side of the Caribbean Sea, the United States shortly expects to stage a big military exercise which will inlcude the landing of about 5,000 United States ground troops on the territory of Honduras.

Washington makes no secret of the fact that it intends to flex its military muscle in order to intimidate Cuba and Nicaragua, whose independent policies are not to the liking of the American President. The idea also is to make short work of the mounting liberation movement by the people of El Salvador and Guatemala against dictorial rule in those countries. President Reagan depicts the regimes there as almost a model of democracy. As he praised them in his speech in the state of Florida, the undemocratic junta in El Salvador continued to kill absolutely innocent civilians, whereas hired killers who have entrenched themselves on the territory of Honduras launched sallies into Nicaragua, spreading death and destruction.

The designs of the United States for intervention in Central America are an integral part of Washington's policy of maintaining tension in various areas of the world. In a revival of the big stick policy, President Reagan has endorsed the speedy supply of a large consignment of American military gear to Chad. The military aid being rushed to the Habre regime there is a key point in the policy of the United States and its allies with regard to the events in Chad. They are banking not on a peaceful settlement of the situation in that African country but on an increasingly more open military interference Washington is exploiting the events in Chad for more threats against Libya in order to get a stronger foothold on the African Continent.

The numerous instances of planting an American way of life abroad include professed solidarity with the Israeli policy of conquests, as Israel, with American involvement, is practicing genocide against the Palestinian and Lebanese people. This also includes American support for bloody dictatorships and racist regimes, along with the psychological war waged by methods of outright slander and disinformation against independent states.

All this is a fine illustration to the rhetoric exercises of the American Administration on rights and democracy.

SENATE 'RUBBERSTAMPING' REAGAN ARMS PROGRAMS

PM221409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[G. Deynichenko "International Commentary": "For the West European Arsenals"]

[Text] The U.S. Senate's Republican majority is rubberstamping the Reagan administration's militarist programs one after another. The ink, so to speak, has not had a chance to dry on the resolution which makes it effectively possible to start the mass production of neutron warheads, yet another one has been passed straightaway -- this time about the allocation of funds for the production of binary ammunition, a new type of chemical weapons.

Let us recall briefly what is at issue. It is well known that Congress earlier passed an amendment under which the funds allocated for the production of neutron artillery shells could not be, so to speak, used "until the NATO countries officially announce their agreement to deploy such weapons on their territory." This proviso, of course, essentially changed nothing, although it served as a formal obstacle to the mass production of neutron shells.

At the same time the existence of this formal amendment was to a certain extent to the benefit of Washington because it made it possible to lull public opinion both in its own country and in West Europe: the production of neutron warheads depends on the position taken by the North Atlantic bloc partners, it was argued. Now even this hypocritical ruse has been cast away and the "green light" has been given for the series production of neutron shells.

Let us note that the restricting condition applied to the production of 155-mm caliber neutron artillery shells. The production of warheads for 203.2-mm caliber shells has begun. Neutron warheads for the Lance missiles have already been manufactured and sent for stockpiling. The United States is making no secret of the fact that the new weapon is meant "for possible deployment in Europe."

And now about chemical weapons: the U.S. Senate has approved an allocation of $130.6 million in fiscal 1984 for the production of binary ammunition, including the development of the "Big Eye" aerial chemical bomb and the production of shells for 155-mm howitzers. These plans are only part of the $10 billion, 5-year U.S. program of preparation for chemical warfare.

Reporting the Senate vote, the U.S. press recalls that only a month ago the U.S. Congress' House of Representatives voted against the allocation of funds to improve chemical weapons. It also recalled another important point. A resolution on producing chemical weapons has been approved by the Senate for the first time since 14 years ago, when U.S. legislators, under pressure from the public, imposed a moratorium on the production of weapons using neuroparalytical gases. Now this restriction has been lifted, the moratorium cancelled; and according to reports, the deciding vote for its cancellation was cast by the U.S. Vice President.

In giving the "go-ahead" for the production of **binary** ammunition, people in Washington -- just as in the case of the neutron charges -- make no secret of the fact that the new weapons are intended for deployment mainly on West European territory, close to the frontiers of the socialist states. Incidentally, the U.S. territory bases on FRG territory have already stockpiled thousands of mines, shells, and aerial bombs with a deadly charge.

It goes without saying that the U.S. Senate decisions made over 2 days last week have given rise to a wave of alarm in the camp of Washington's West European allies. "All the same, something which a few years ago caused indignant protests all over West Europe is being foisted on us," the newspaper WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU notes.

Yes, foisted. Disregarding the public's protests, disregarding the position of West European governments, not taking into account the obvious fact that the deployment of neutron weapons lowers the "nuclear threshold," and ignoring the international conventions which ban the combat use of toxins -- this is the logic of the newfound pretenders to world domination. By planning to enlarge its arsenals in Europe with new types of mass destruction weapons, Washington is again demonstrating the essence of the aggressive policy of imperialism, whose adventurism is fraught with danger for all mankind.

SPACE WEAPONS 'PINNACLE' OF U.S. MILITARY DRIVE

Laser, MX Threat Eyed

LD241523 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] According to the latest issue of AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY the United States Defense Department has proposed an orbital demonstration of laser weapons. We bring you comments by our observer Igor Dmitriyev.

The magazine said that Lockheed and other companies have conducted studies that show that chemical-powered lasers could destroy ballistic missiles three times more rugged than the existing models. If developed these lasers would be put in an orbiting station that would detect missiles after launching and track and destroy them in flight. This is roughly what President Reagan had in mind when, last March, he proposed building an anti-ballistic defense system in outer space: American lasers destroy Soviet missiles.

What is the Soviet Union supposed to do with American missiles, let them in? The answer is obviously no, which means that President Reagan's proposal of 23 March to build an anti-missile space defense is an invitation to a new round of the arms race. Anti-ballistic defense in space makes no sense if offensive missiles are to be eliminated. If not a space system, a protective umbrella for a strike. In an appeal to President Reagan, more than 40 scientists, former arms control negotiators, and 100 members of Congress urged him to seek a moratorium on space testing of all anti-ballistic weapons. They believed that such a moratorium would help avoid a potentially disastrous arms race in space.

AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY said in its article that an orbital demonstration of chemical-powered lasers is expected around 1987. The date appears to be symbolic. The fact is that by 1986 the Pentagon will have completed tests of the giant 10-warhead MX missile. Earlier this week the House of Representatives narrowly voted for the production and deployment of 100 such missiles. The program is set to be completed in 1989. This means that the orbital testing of lasers in the United States will take place after the first batch of MX missiles are already to place. Therefore there can be only one interpretation of holding an orbital demonstration of lasers. They are expected to provide cover for the MX, which is a first-strike weapon.

Pleading with the administration to call off new military programs or slow down the arms race is useless. It is beefing up each and every component of the armed forces, from conventional to medium-range and strategic. Space weapons are the pinnacle of this military drive. The administration claims that this is done for the sake of arms control and disarmament. What is preparing for war then?

Lasers Contravene Treaty

LD232234 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

The Washington administration in the ardour of military hysteria intends to transfer the arms race to outer space. Kurt Gottfried, director of the Union of Concerned Scientists, professor of physics of Cornell University, in an article published by the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES writes that the plans announced by President Reagan for the deployment of a new large-scale anti-missile defence system which presupposes the use of laser weapons directly contradict the provisions of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of ABM systems. The U.S. scientist stresses that the White House does not conceal that it would like to change the provisions of the treaty in order to give the green light to deployment of such systems in space. At the same time the administration is speeding up the realisation of plans which are connected with the creation of anti-satellite weapons. As for the talks with the Soviet Union on anti-satellite systems, the talks which were unilaterally interrupted by the United States, the White House does not intend to resume them.

Washington's overtly obstructionist stand in this field is fully consonant with its long-term strategy the way it was set out in the notorious directives in the field of defence for the 1985-1989 financial years. According to the directives, the United States should be able to gain the upper hand in a nuclear war. With that end in view a task is being set to secure that treaties and agreements not hinder the development of such contigencies.

The joint statement of the party and state leaders of seven socialist countries points out that the arms race is assuming an unprecedented scope. In particular, space combat systems are being developed to deliver strikes at targets in outer space and on the earth. The United States has set itself as a goal to totally militarize outer space. By means of the Columbia spaceship the Pentagon strategists are planning to put into a near-earth orbit a number of experimental military facilities. Subsequently shuttle spaceships will be uninterruptedly bringing into space spy satellites, laser, and other newest weapons. In the coming five years the U.S. military intend to launch 450 single-use military spaceships. Far-reaching plans are also being devised inside the Pentagon to create orbital military stations both automatic and manned. According to the AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY journal, the Pentagon has already completed the elaboration of a plan to create a system of laser weapons intended for deployment in outer space. It is virtually a question of Washington's preparation for the conduct of a full-scale war in space. The scope of current preparation in the USA for space wars is evidenced by appropriations which the U.S. Administration lavishly assigns for these purposes.

The newspaper LOS ANGELES TIMES writes that the "space" budget of the Pentagon has grown already now up to 7,400 million dollars. According to the data of U.S. Congress, about 60 percent of all space launchings in the USA were carried out in the interests of the Department of Defence. The BUSINESS WEEK journal reports in this connection that in the past 20 years the USA has spent an astronomical sum for space military programmes -- about 50,000 million dollars. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, our country consistently comes out in favour of strengthening peace, being of the opinion that outer space should always remain clear and free from any weapons and that outer space should not become a new arena of the arms race.

MOSCOW RADIO INTERVIEWS PRC FILM DELEGATION HEAD

OW240646 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] The 13th international film festival has closed in Moscow. The slogan of the festival was "Strive For Humanitarianism in Cinema Art and For Peace and Friendship with Peoples of All Countries." The festival was a great event in the life of film workers of the world. More than 1,000 directors, actors and actresses from over 100 countries took part in its activities. During the festival, nearly 200 films, both long and short ones, and films for children were shown. Chinese film workers attended the Moscow International Film Festival for the first time in many years. They submitted the feature film "Sunset Street."

Our station reporter (Alenin) interviewed Prof Gan Xuewei, head of the Chinese film delegation, at Hotel Rossiya in Moscow and asked him about his impressions of Moscow and the film festival. Prof Gan Xuewei said:

[Begin recording] The Chinese film delegation, bringing with it the good wishes of the Chinese people, has come to attend this film festival. I am very happy that we have been accorded a very good reception. We have watched a number of very good films, made some new friends and, at the same time, also met several old friends. I am very happy and feel that everything is fine. I hope that in the future there will be other opportunities for Chinese film workers to increase exchanges with film artists of other countries of the world and further raise the level of the world's cinema industry and art. [end recording]

Soviet director (Panov's) film "Vassa" was one of the films that won a prize at the Moscow International Film Festival. It is a film based on Gorkiy's play "Vassa Zheleznova." It reflects the situation of Tsarist Russia, the life of [word indistinct] economy and the life of a Russian woman landlord. She did everything for money and was utterly devoid of conscience. The reporter asked Prof Gan Xuewei to comment on the film. Prof Gan Xuewei said:

[Begin recording] The film "Vassa" made a very good impression on me. I liked it very much. [end recording] The reporter asked Prof Gan Xuewei about the topics discussed with Soviet film workers when he met with them during the Moscow film festival. Prof Gan Xuewei said:

[Begin recording] We discussed many things. The general [word indistinct] is literature and art should make some contributions to friendship and progress of our people, the people of the world. At the same time, I feel that Soviet films in particular have made great contributions to the world. We need to further promote each other's understanding, make more contacts with each other, and exchange experience. I want to tell the Soviet people that I have visited the Soviet Union three times. During this visit, I have seen new construction projects and new and good developments in various aspects of the people's cultural life. I wish them happiness and health; I hope they will advance and contribute to world culture. I want to express my heartfelt thanks to the organizers of the Moscow film festival. The Chinese film delegation, bringing with it some films, has come to attend this festival. Our primary purpose is to make ourselves understood by our friends and the world's people. I think we have attained our wish. We would like to thank the organizers of the Moscow film festival for their good leadership and organizing work because the festival is giving us the opportunity to do all these things. [end recording]

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION CONTINUES USSR VISIT

Joint Communique Issued

PM231631 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jul 83 Morning Edition pp 1, 2

["Soviet-Hungarian Joint Communique"]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, a party and government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union 18 through 23 July 1983.

During the visit, which was held in the atmosphere of fraternal friendship characteristic of Soviet-Hungarian relations, the Hungarian delegation acquainted itself with the activity of party and state organs in Moscow and Kiev and had meetings with working people and representatives of the public. The cordial reception extended to it everywhere was a vivid expression of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples' profound mutual respect.

Talks were held in which the following took part:

On the Soviet side: Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister; M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.V. Talyzin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and V.N. Bazovskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Hungary.

On the Hungarian side: J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; F. Havasi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; M. Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; J. Marjai, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; P. Varkonyi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian foreign minister; and S. Rajnai, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian ambassador to the USSR.

The participants in the talks exchanged information regarding progress in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and 12th MSZMP Congress, and discussed the main directions for the further deepening of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation, topical problems of the international situation, and certain questions of the world communist and workers movement.

The Hungarian party-government delegation highly assessed the fraternal Soviet people's successes in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and in implementing the program for the comprehensive improvement of developed socialism.

It emphasized the Soviet Union's outstanding role in the preservation of world peace and expressed full support for the Soviet proposals aimed at ending the arms race and achieving disarmament while rigorously observing the principle of equality and equal security, and at averting the threat of nuclear war.

The Soviet side made a high assessment of the Hungarian working people's achievements in building a developed socialist society and in creative labor to fulfill the decisions of the 12th Party Congress, which were reaffirmed by the MSZMP Central Committee April (1983) Plenum. It noted the contribution of the Hungarian People's Republic to the cause of ensuring world peace and international security, to strengthening the socialist community's unity, and to consolidating its positions in the world arena.

I

It was noted with satisfaction that the relations between the USSR and Hungary are developing successfully in all spheres, in complete accordance with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid of 7 September 1967. The mutual desire was reaffirmed to further consolidate the friendship between the two countries' peoples and to strengthen in every possible way their fraternal alliance, which is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

A determining factor in the development of Soviet-Hungarian relations is the close collaboration between the CPSU and the MSZMP, which is characterized by mutual trust and unity of views on all the most important questions of our time. The desire was expressed to continue to develop interparty links at all levels in every possible way and to improve their forms and methods, and the importance was emphasized of cooperation on questions of ideology, which contributes to the successful resolution of the tasks of communist and socialist building.

The sides expressed interest in further increasing links in the field of state organs, public organizations, and labor collectives, in increasing the effectiveness of scientific and cultural exchanges: and in deepening creative contacts between figures in science, culture and the arts. The participants in the talks highly assessed the accumulated experience of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in international affairs. They advocated the further improvement of the coordination of the foreign policy activity of the two allied states, including an expansion of the themes and regular holding of consultations and businesslike meetings under the auspices of the CPSU and MSZMP Central Committees and the USSR and Hungarian Foreign Ministries.

A positive assessment was made of trade and economic, and scientific and technical cooperation, which is developing in an ascending line and contributes to solving both countries' national economic tasks. The sides will take measures to further deepen this cooperation, to improve the coordination of national economic plans, and to expand trade turnover on a basis of reciprocity. They agreed to formulate and sign long-term agreements on cooperation in developing the sectors of the agro-industrial complex, in microelectronics and robot technology, in the production of consumer goods, and in other priority sectors of industry. They further agreed to expand the long-term program of production specialization and coproduction between the USSR and Hungary on the basis of the contemporary achievements of scientific and technical progress, and to extend the program until 1995. A number of agreements on specific questions of economic cooperation were signed during the visit.

The Soviet Union and Hungary intend to continue to make efforts in the interests of deepening the process of socialist economic integration and are convinced that this will be promoted by the forthcoming summit conference of the CEMA member-states.

II

Examining topical international problems, the participants in the talks reaffirmed their determination to continue to actively promote the strengthening of the unity of the allied states united by the Warsaw Pact with a view to ensuring their reliable security and preserving world peace.

The continuing deterioration in the world situation as a result of the unprecedented buildup of war [voyennyy] preparations by militarist circles of the United States and a number of other NATO countries, and the intensification of their aggressiveness, totally confirms the validity of the conclusions and topicality of the proposals contained in the Warsaw Pact states' Prague Political Declaration and in the joint statement adopted 28 June this year in Moscow at the meeting of leading party and state figures from the socialist countries.

The USSR and Hungary are convinced that at such a crucial moment the most urgent task for the fate of mankind is to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and to return the world to the path of political and military detente. They will consistenlty step up their efforts to implement the program for the improvement of the international political climate put forward by the allied socialist states.

The sides declared that the plans for deploying new American missiles in West Europe represent a particular danger. The USSR and Hungary express the hope that the United States and its NATO allies will carefully weigh the consequences of such a step and will respond to the constructive Soviet proposals. At the same time they emphasized: If matters reach the point where these plans are implemented, which will create an additional threat to the security of the Warsaw Pact states, they will take effective retaliatory measures and will under no circumstances allow military superiority over themselves.

The USSR and Hungary attach great importance to the successful completion of the Madrid CSCE meeting, which will contribute to the cause of continuing the all-European process and to convening a conference on measures to strengthen trust, security, and disarmament in Europe. They reaffirmed their desire to preserve and develop mutually advantageous relations between states with different social systems on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and in the interests of peace and the peoples' security.

The participants in the talks noted that an explosive situation persists in the Near East as a result of Israeli's aggressive actions, taken with the direct support of the United States. They demand the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and from all the other territories occupied by them since 1967, along with an end to threats and provocations against Syria, and they advocate an all-embracing and just settlement of the Near East problem.

The sides expressed full support for the efforts of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea for a political settlement of Southeast Asia's problems and for its transformation into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation. They stated their solidarity with the peoples of the Central American and Caribbean states who are struggling against the imperialist policy of crude pressure and interference in their sovereign affairs.

III

The CPSU and the MSZMP are unanimous that the present complex situation in the world demands the strengthening of international solidarity and broad cooperation among communist and workers parties in the struggle for the preservation of peace and the curbing of the arms race, against imperialism's aggressive, antipeople policy. Convinced of the necessity of continuing persistent efforts in defense of detente, the CPSU and the MSZMP reaffirmed their commitment to dialogue with socialist and social democratic parties, with all parties and movements, and with all forces seeking to prevent nuclear war.

The Soviet and Hungarian sides expressed sincere satisfaction with the results of the talks, which were held in a spirit of complete mutual understanding, and reaffirmed the unity of the views and aims of the two countries' parties and governments.

The accords that were reached will help to further strengthen the relations between the USSR and Hungary, which are entirely in line with the vital interests of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples.

J. Kadar invited a USSR party and state delegation headed by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to pay an official friendly visit to Hungary. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

PRAVDA Editorial Notes Summit

PM241914 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "According to the Laws of Brotherhood"]

[Text] Loyal to the ideas of the great Lenin, the CPSU is doing the utmost possible for the consolidation and flourishing of world socialism. The further development of the cooperation and the deepening of the cohesion of the socialist countries is the preeminent direction of the international activity of the CPSU and of our state. We and our friends in the fraternal countries are united in this approach, which is imbued with a high sense of responsibility, and in the effective confirmation of our loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The official friendly visit 18-23 July to the Soviet Union by a party and government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has gone down as a vivid page in the political calendar of the socialist community. The Hungarian guests were greeted in the USSR as friends and allies jn the struggle for common goals, and as kindred spirits united by Marxist-Leninist ideology. The conversations of Comrades Yu.V. Andropov and J. Kadar, and the talks between the Soviet and Hungarian leaders, were marked by cordiality and mutual understanding.

The representatives of the two fraternal parties and states exchanged information on the progress of implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress 12th MSZMP Congress, and discussed the main avenues of the further deepening of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation, topical problems of the international situation, and certain questions of the world communist and workers' movement. The joint communique adopted at the end of the visit is the result of such work [rezultatom bolshoy rabot]. This document reflects a common consistent and principled line in the struggle for the radiant ideals of socialism and communism and for the preservation and consolidation of peace on earth.

The fraternal parties proceed from the objective necessity of our time which requires the all-around strengthening of the cooperation and cohesion of the socialist countries both in the interests of furthering the successful solution of the questions of building socialism and communism, and also for the sake of defending peace and preserving civilization on earth against the growing threat of nuclear obliteration. This cooperation on a multilateral and bilateral basis is a vitally important factor.

"By strengthening cooperation and cohesion," Comrade Yu.V. Andorpov said at the Kremlin dinner in honor of the Hungarian delegation, "the socialist countries thereby augment many times over the power of their salutory influence upon the course of world events, and this benefits everyone."

The Soviet and Hungarian leaders made the questions of further enhancing the effectiveness of cooperation the focus of their attention.

Relations between the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic have become genuinely fraternal and have been comprehensively developed in full accordance with the 7 September 1967 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. Broader vistas are now opening up on the paths of cooperation, and in order that these opportunities may be realized in full, our ties must be transferred to a considerably higher and qualitiatively new plane.

The close fruitful cooperation of the CPSU and MSZMP is the guarantee of success in improving the fraternal alliance of our peoples. We are linked by firm and longstanding bonds of international solidarity.

"...these days each socialist country makes it own contribution to enriching the theory and practice of building socialism," Comrade J. Kadar observed in his speech at the Kremlin dinner. "At the same time, the special significance of the rich experience that has been accumulated by Lenin's party, by the CPSU, in the struggle for socialism and in the building of a developed socialist society has always been clear to Hungarian Communists."

An understanding was reached in Moscow on the further expansion of the exchange of experience of party work, the intensification of cooperation in the spere of ideology, and the deepening of interparty ties at all levels.

An important element of Soviet-Hungarian relations is economic ties which are following an upward trend and are developing successfully and dynamically in the interests of our peoples. Trade between the USSR and Hungary is increasing according to plan and the long-term program for the development of production cooperation and specialization is being implemented. It was decided during the friendly visit to continue to improve and expand bilateral economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

The Soviet-Hungarian summit meeting was yet another step along the path of strengthening the entire community of fraternal socialist countries, and was a contribution to the consolidation of their unity. The Soviet Union and Hungary are seeking to strengthen their cooperation in political, economic, ideological, and other spheres in close unity with joint work in the framework of the Warsaw Pact Organization and CEMA. As the joint communique points out, the forthcoming summit-level conference of CEMA member-states will promote the deepening of the process of socialist economic integration.

These days the noble mission of the socialist countries as the chief bulwark of peace is being revealed once again with new force. The participants in the talks warned the peoples about the continuing aggravation of the situation in the world as a result of the unprecedented buildup of military preparations by the militarist circles of the United States and of a number of other NATO countries. Both sides declared their determination to augment efforts in order to implement the action program and package of measures collectively drawn up by the fraternal countries aimed at eliminating the threat of war and relaxing international tension. The voice of reason rang out once again from Moscow resolutely and firmly: There is no task more urgent today than that of getting rid of the threat of nuclear war and bringing the world back to the path of political and military detente. The two fraternal states pointed to the special danger of the plans for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe.

Soviet people, approving the results of the visit and of the fruitful Soviet-Hungarian talks, express confidence that they will provide a new impetus to the further development of the comprehensive fraternal relations between the two parties and countries and will reliably serve the cause of socialism and peace.

Kadar Speaks at Moscow Plant

PM242048 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Fraternal Friendship Is Strengthening"]

[Text] The meeting between the Hungarian party and government delegation headed by J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and the collective of the Moscow I.A. Lihachev Truck Plant developed into a graphic demostration of the indestructible friendship of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples.

On 21 July M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials, visited the plant with the delegation.

J. Kadar and the delegation members viewed the enterprise's assembly shop and talked with the workers. Then a meeting with the plant's party and economic aktiv and workers was held.

Opening the meeting, Ye.I. Moiseyev, secretary of the party committee, warmly and cordially congratulated Comrade M. Kadar on behalf of the enterprise collective and all Muscovites on his presentation with the Order of Lenin.

V.G. Saykin, general director of the AVTOZIL Production Association, and Hero of Socialist Labor Yu.T. Barulina, adjuster at the main casting shop, addressed greetings to the guests.

J. Kadar, who was warmly greeted by those assembled, delivered a speech.

The ideas of socialism and communism by which the Hungarian and Soviet peoples are guided, he said, the commonality of our main interests and goals, have led to the creation of firm contacts and broad cooperation between our countries' parties and peoples in all fields of life. Our delegation has come to Moscow to strengthen these ties still further.

I am pleased to note that the talks with our Soviet partners and with Yu.V. Andropov and other comrades took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, reflected complete ideological unity, and were constructive.

We are confident that, as a result of the Hungarian party and government delegation's visit, indestructible Hungarian-Soviet friendship will strengthen still further and cooperation between our countries will become even more effective.

We are glad that during our stay in Moscow we have had the opportunity to visit you and greet the collective of the AVTOZIL Production Association's Likhachev plant. The trucks you produce are well-known in Hungary. Within the framework of broad cooperation in the field of truck building we have been able to take part in the modernization which is being carried out at your plant. Within the framework of cooperation reciprocal deliveries are regularly made at various levels of production. All this is a good example of mutually advantageous Soviet-Hungarian economic co-operation.

The Soviet people created the world's first socialist state. They have suffered enormous sacrifices and displayed unusual heroims in the defense of the gains of socialism, the consolidation of world peace, and social progress. By all this the Soviet people have won great respect throughout the world.

The fraternal countries and all progressive forces of the world are studying the Soviet people's leading experience with great interest and are following their successes in building and improving a developed socialist society. The Hungarian Communists wholeheartedly rejoice in your successes.

Economic relations between our country and the Soviet Union are developing in a dynamic, planned manner. For Hungary this reliable, long-term, broad cooperation is of determining significance. One-third of our foreign trade turnover is with the Soviet Union.

Then J. Kadar described the achievements of the Hungarian working people.

The MSZMP Central Committee first secretary expressed the firm conviction that despite the aggravation of international tension there is an opportunity for averting the greatest peril menacing mankind -- world war. The might of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, and the military-strategic equilibrium which has formed between the two world systems, are a decisive factor in preserving peace.

J. Kadar wholeheartedly wished the Soviet working people further successes in communist building.

SOVIET LEADERSHIP GREETS POLES ON NATIONAL DAY

PM221036 PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council:

Dear Comrades!

On Poland's national holiday -- the day of Poland's rebirth -- the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers, and entire Soviet people send you, the PZPR Central Committee, the Polish State Council, the Polish Council of Ministers, and all Polish working people, cordial congratulations and best wishes.

Thirty-nine years ago, as a result of the victory over the Hitler reich and the liberation of Poland from the yoke of fascist tyranny a fundamental change took place in the country's historic fate. The dream of Polish revolutionaries of the creation of a genuinely independent democratic state of working people with fair and secure borders came true. Soldiers of the Polish People's Armed Forces, whose 40th anniversary is marked this year, fought the Hitler occupiers alongside the Soviet Army. In the years of people's power and through the selfless efforts of the working class and working people, led by the PZPR, Warsaw and other ancient Polish towns were raised from the ruins, the economy was restored, and socialist transformations were carried out. Poland has turned into a developed industrial state possessing a large industrial and technical potential. Autonomous Polish culture has further developed and been enriched with new content.

The past decades have been marked by the all-round development of Polish-Soviet relations whose firm foundation is the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid. The common aims of the CPSU and the PZPR, guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and the interaction of the two fraternal peoples in building a new society have brought tangible results in the economy, culture, and other spheres of the social life of both countries.

The Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic together with the other socialist countries are actively cooperating within the framework of the CEMA and the Warsaw Pact.

The multifaceted defensive and political alliance of the fraternal countries plays a decisive role in ensuring their security and is an important factor of peace in Europe. In the present situation, when the ruling circles of the United States and of its allies in NATO are whipping up international tension, the countries of the socialist community are countering the line of imperialism with their constructive policy. They are fully determined to defend peace and uphold the revolutionary gains of their peoples. This course was again confirmed with new force at the recent Moscow meeting of leading party and state officials of seven socialist countries.

On the 39th anniversary of the rebirth of Poland, expressing the thoughts and feelings of all Soviet people, we wish you, dear comrades, all communists and working people of Poland, successes in solving the complex and responsible tasks facing the country in the construction of a socialist society and in the struggle to consolidate European and international security.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers.

JARUZELSKI NOTES MARTIAL LAW DISSOLUTION

LD221538 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 22 Jul 83

["'Jaruzelski's Address at Sejm' (Excerpts)" -- TASS headline: quotation marks as received]

[Text] PAP, Warsaw 21 July -- "Our homeland had to go through a hard test, to pass another examination before history. It lasted for 585 long days. "The decision to introduce martial law was a defensive act and a necessity, while the decision to lift it is a conscious, free choice," the prime minister stated.

"The stability of our country is a precious thing not only for us, but it is also one of the important conditions for peace in Europe," General Jaruzelski underscored.

"All that consolidates and protects peace serves Poland's interests.

"What testifies to our sincere intentions is the implementation of socialist renewal, democratization of social life, rebirth of the trade union movement, and consolidation of the position of the working class," he said.

Touching on the questions of foreign contacts, the prime minister stated the centre of gravity will continue to move further towards expansion of cooperation with socialist countries. "We plan to expand our ties with the developing countries. As the political climate improves, observing the principle of equal rights, we also wish to normalize economic relations with advanced capitalist countries," General Jaruzelski added.

We shall remember an objective stand of many governments, especially in developing countries. They know the brutality of imperialist pressure from their own experience. They sympathized with Poland, not seldom showing friendly helpfulness for us, Wojciech Jaruzelski said.

The present U.S. Government is the leader of anti-Polish steps. Polish-U.S. bilateral relations are bad. They are worse than ever before in the past. New variants of a peculiar ultimatum are formulated almost every week. Foreign diktat does not and will not influence our internal questions and the policy of the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

We are not guided by emotions. We are ready to normalize mutual relations, but any conditions are out the the question.

Poland desires to again become a partner in the international division of labour enjoying equal rights. We need neither alms nor prizes for good behaviour. Poland needs normal relations that are based on partnership and the principle of equality, mutual advantages, and the observance of the once signed accords. This lies not only in our interest, said General Jaruzelski.

"The army is moving to the second line today. At its last meeting the Martial Council for National Redemption (WRON) considered its tasks accomplished. As announced, it is being dissolved," Wojciech Jaruzelski said.

"I think that the time is approaching when I ought to hand over the leadership of the Ministry of National Defence. I request the Sejm to make it possible for this to take place after the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the creation of the Polish People's Army which is so dear to me," the general said.

"While taking up the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers on Febrary 12, 1981, I stated that I will hold this honorable post until the Polish Sejm comes to the conclusion that aims have been achieved for whose fulfillment this post was entrusted to me. I am repeating these words also today," Wojciech Jaruzelski stated.

SARKISOV, BODYUL ATTEND POLISH JUBILEE RECEPTION

PM221033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Anniversary Occasion"]

[Text] Polish ambassador to the USSR S. Kociolek organized a friendly meeting 21 July in connection with the 39th anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

The meeting was attended by B.E. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; military leaders; and representatives of party, Soviet, and public organizations. A delegation from the Main Board of the Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship headed by S. Bejger, candidate member of the PSPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the PSPR Gdansk Voivodship Committee, was also present.

BCP'S MLADENOV DISCUSSES MOSCOW MEETING RESULTS

PM221348 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with P. Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian foreign minister, by an unnamed TASS correspondent: "Fervent Approval" -- date and place not specified]

[Text] The Bulgarian people welcome and warmly approve the results of the Moscow meeting of the socialist countries' leading party and state figures, P. Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian foreign minister, has said in an interview with your TASS correspondent. The joint statement adopted at the meeting -- a statement of great international significance -- expresses a united approach to present-day problems. It is a new confimation of their resolve to effectively promote the pooling of efforts in defense of peace, in eliminating the threat of nuclear war, and in creating an atmosphere of trust in international relations.

It should be stressed, the minister continued, that the joint statement does more than just give a precise description of the present-day international situation. It defines with the utmost clarity the factors leading to its deterioration. These include, primarily, the striving of the United States and its NATO allies to achieve military-strategic superiority over the socialist community countries. It is particularly important that the joint statement categorically rejects war as a means of resolving international problems and contains an appeal for urgent measures which would promote detente.

Eliminating the threat of nuclear conflict is now a topic of the greatest significance. Under present conditions it is extremely necessary to reach at least an agreement which would rule out plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries and which would envisage a corresponding reduction in the existing medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe with the aim of ensuring equilibrium at the lowest possible level. The participants in the Moscow meeting unanimously supported the Soviet proposals on this question. Once again they expressed confidence that if the principle of equality and identical security is strictly maintained, the Strategic Arms Limitation and Reduction Talks [START] can be unblocked and a mutual agreement can be reached there.

The joint statement, P. Mladenov noted, once again indicates the need to begin talks more rapidly on banning the deployment in space of weapons of any kind, expresses support for the Soviet Union's initiative in assuming a commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons, and contains an appeal to the other nuclear powers to follow the USSR's example.

MATVEYEV ON POLITICAL SHIFTS IN W. EUROPE

PM211233 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Vikentiy Matveyev "Political Observer's Opinion": "What 'Wave'?" An IZVESTIYA Editor's Note" appended to the article states: "Under the rubrics 'Political Observer's Opinion' and 'Problems and Opinions' IZVESTIYA publishes articles on topical questions of international life. While giving these columns over to the comprehensive discussion of particular problems, the Editorial Office may not fully share the views expressed by the author."]

[Text] Inflation, mass unemployment, recession, and other ills are not something monopoly capitalism suffers from for just brief periods of time; they are a chronic state of affairs. And, as always, it is the working people and petty bourgeois strata who pay for the system's defects. Every family in the West at this level of society is feeling the effects of the bad economic climate. You would think that in these conditions parties and governments representing the interests of big capital would lose ground to left-wing forces or those close to the left.

But the picture of the domestic situation in Western Europe, where these forces carry the most weight, is much more complex and contradictory than one might expect.

In Italy the Christian Democrats -- stronghold of the right -- emerged from the election substantially weakened, but they do not intend to surrender the reins of government. The Communist Party held on to its positions although the neofascist groupings became markedly stronger.

In Spain and Greece the parties in power are known to be opposed the system of monopoly capitalism, but their practical activity by no means accords with the principles proclaimed by their leaders.

The situation is more or less the same in France. Despite the participation of French Communist Party (PCF) members in the government, the country's progressive forces still have to struggle hard against reaction, which has stepped up its activities beneath the double-dyed flag of anticommunism. The idea is to kindle nationalist, chauvinist feelings and sentiments among the French, particularly in connection with the nuclear program.

The extreme right-wing camp in the West was jubilantly to the results of the March election in the FRG and the June election in Britain.

It is true that the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) went to the polls with the heavy burden of record postwar unemployment. The conservative parties in opposition took advantage of this. Why then did the Tory leaders in Britain, in vary similar conditions, manage to obtain so many seats in Parliament at the expense of labor, whose leaders were conducting a campaign of critism of the results of Conservative rule? Was it the deft exploitation by the government and Mrs Thatcher personally of the results of the British Armed Forces' operations in the Falklands? Was it the plucking of chauvinist strings in the ordinary man's consciousness? Undoubtedly, all this contributed, but it was by no means a decisive factor.

What bourgeois press commentators call a "conservative wave" in Western Europe -- bearing in mind the election results in the FRG and Britain, and also the manifest desire of the conservative parties and groups in other Western countries to coordinate their efforts on an international scale -- should be viewed, I believe, primarily against the background of a general exacerbation of the antagonistic contradictions of modern capitalism resulting in the mobilization of the forces of the monopoly bourgeoisie through its political components. The "nerve centers" of the haute bourgeoisie in the West are not in a state of slumber.

This cannot be said of social democracy, which oftens acts indecisively.

The lack of unity on the part of the Labor leaders and the "iron fist" of the Tory leadership; this was the picture during the recent British election. A good lesson to those in the West who would like to wage the struggle on the basis of anti-monopoly actions!

The haute bourgeoisie's strategists are at pains to take into account changes in the West's social structure: The role of "blue collar" workers in computers and other new technical sectors is increasing all the time. They are encouraged to see themselves as being in a "privileged" position compared to workers in traditional sectors. There is also a tendency on the part of petit bourgeois strata of the population, in conditions of economic and other upheavals to fall back on "strong government."

What then does the future hold, considering the fact that there is no prospect of a real improvement in the economic situation in the capitalist camp? Will the trend continue to develop in the form of a "conservative wave"? I believe one should not discount the possibility of the fascistization of the domestic system in some -- possibly major -- countries of the West. Many sociologists in the West name as the most likely country in this respect the FRG, followed by Italy, But it is also a fact that there is an ever growing movement in these countries against the threat of war in which anti-Nazi and democratic slogans are being produced.

The leading voices of anticommunist propaganda are trying to intimidate the movement's participants, asserting that it is being "manipulated by the communists." Communists' involvement in the antiwar movement makes them stronger and more effective rather than weaker, although it is well known that, for example, communists and pacifists have their differences and disagreements which, however, do not hinder their common actions in the struggle against the common threat.

Thus, it is scarcely correct to talk exclusively about a "conservative wave," although there is a certain shift to the right in some major West European countries. Political life in the West is filled with contests in many areas, the most significant of which. is undoubtedly the rise of the antiwar, antinuclear movement. This movement has yet to reach its peak. Faced with new public actions in the West in defense of peace, reaction may well go as far as to mobilize the worst forces of the black hundreds type. The signs of this are visible in Britain, the FRG, and Italy. The political situation in Western Europe is dynamic, bearing in mind the resolve of broad strata of the working people to defend their rights and interests in the face of the mobilization of the forces of big capital.

SOVIET MINISTERS CONFER WITH ITALIAN DELEGATION

PM21141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 18 July USSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman L.A. Kostandov received a delegation comprising the presidents of major Italian firms and department leaders of a number of Italian ministries.

On the same day USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev met with the delegation. There was discussion of a broad range of questions relating to the status of and prospects for the development of Soviet-Italian trade and economic ties.

AL-JUMAYYIL'S U.S. TALKS PRODUCE 'NOTHING NEW'

LD231110 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Washington July 23 TASS -- President Amin al-Jumayyil of Lebanon has completed the official part of his visit to the USA with a meeting with President Reagan. During his stay in Washington President al-Jumayyil also held talks with George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, and members of the U.S. Congress.

Official representatives of the U.S. Administration are now making every effort to (?show) the American-Lebanese talks as a manifestation of the special concern of the USA bout the situation in Lebanon, and the striving of the Reagan administration for a "just" settlement of the conflict in that country. Speaking after his meeting with al-Jumayyil, Reagan stressed that his aim is allegedly the creation of a "sovereign and independent Lebanon". The White House and the U.S. [word indistinct] are doing their utmost to impress on the people the idea that the Reagan administration is outlining some fundamentally new measures for aid to Lebanon.

But, as a matter of fact, these statements have nothing to do with real facts. When correspondents were trying to specify what concrete steps the administration was going to take, it was found out that behind a wall of empty phrases there is absolutely nothing new. The same hegemonistic, pro-Israeli policy of the United States is disguised as "novelty". But, as a matter of fact, the only change has been the removal of Habib from the post of special U.S. presidential representative for the settlement of the Middle East crisis and appointment to that post of McFarlane, who is now deputy assistant to the President for national security affairs.

Speaking with correspondents, representatives of the administration declared their total support for the Israeli stand.

Neither does the U.S. Administration wish to withdraw from Lebanon's territory the big contingents of American troops which were sent to Lebanon under the pretext of "aid" to that country. The Reagan administration has, as a matter of fact, totally [words indistinct] with Israel in the latter's attempts at annexing a considerable part of Lebanon's territory.

At hand is the same baneful course which is aimed at turning Lebanon into a jumping off ground for new Israeli aggressive actions against the neighbour Arab states, into a strongpoint of U.S. military presence in the Middle East region.

HABIB DISMISSED AS U.S. MIDEAST SPECIAL ENVOY

'Desperate Attempts'

LD232032 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 23 Jul 83

["Old Commodity in a New Wrapping" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- TASS commentator Vyacheslav Korzelev writes:

It has been announced in Washington that Philip Habib, the U.S. President's special envoy in the Middle East, has been removed from his post which he has been holding for several years. What caused the dismissal of the President's faithful servant who has made a good deal of effort to impose the so-called "Reagan plan" for a Middle East settlement upon the Arabs?

Analysing the causes of the reshuffle, the Western press states that behind the current change-over there is Washington's new maneuver aimed at revitalising U.S. imperialism's bankrupt Middle-East course which has nothing in common with achieving a genuine just settlement in the Middle East and which is being firmly rejected by all the Arabs. The U.S. CBS television network has emphasized in this connection that what is taking place is none other than a desperate attempt by the White House to bring back to rail the derailed Middle East policy of the present administration.

In recent months the United States has taken steps, seeking to impose upon the Arab states the unpopular Reagan plan which envisages a solution to the Middle East problem in a U.S.-Israeli fashion. In so doing Washington, resorting to various kinds of strategems and devices, sought to create a semblance of "concern" for Arab interests while in actual fact it did not depart an inch from its previous stand of unreserved support for Israel and denying the Arab people of Palestine a right to restore its legitimate national rights and to create a state of its own. This is why the U.S. "peace" initiatives have been firmly rejected by Arab peoples that have justly regarded them as a cotninuation of the Camp David deal which urged Tel Aviv on to new armed attacks on Arab countries, including the barbarous intervention in Lebanon.

The Arabs want such a settlement which would take into account the interests of all Arab peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine, and would not legalise the U.S.-Israeli arbitrariness which Philip Habib virtually pressed for, acting at the President's bidding. These matters should be solved through collective actions with the participation of all the sides concerned, and not through shuttle diplomacy, not through attempts at bringing about a split in Arab unity by breaking off one country from another. Such is the Arabs states' stand which they suggested at the summit conference in Fes. Such is the stand of the Soviet Union which comes out in favour of convening a widely-representative conference on the Middle East. Shuttle operation and U.S. emissaries' trips to Arab capitals, which are in point of fact attempts at bringing about internecine strife and split in Arab ranks, are doomed to failure.

Replaced by McFarlane

LD241515 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS -- TASS commentator Roman Pavlov writes:

The Israeli Government has expressed its satisfaction with the appointment of Robert McFarlane to the post of the U.S. President's special envoy to the Middle East instead of the dismissed Philip Habib.

Tel Aviv especially notes McFarlane's personal contribution to the extension of Israeli-American political and military contacts at the time he served as deputy to the presidential national security adviser.

McFarlane's appointment is viewed by the Arab public as a manifestation of the further toughening of Washington's Mid-Eastern policy. In the recent period the United States has been coming against the growing resistance of the Arab peoples, rejecting Reagan's infamous plan for the settlement of the Mid-eastern problem under American-Israeli terms which mean capitulation for the Arabs.

Washington, giving unconditional support to the aggressive course of the Israeli Zionist leadership, finds it increasingly difficult to camouflage the anti-Arab and imperialist character of its Mid-Eastern policy, aimed at setting up the Pentagon's staging areas in the Arab lands occupied by the Israeli invaders.

The Syrian newspaper AL-BA'TH points out that the American Administration, bent on carrying out its plans of expansion, can replace Reagan's plan with another one, which will be even more in accord with the Israeli interests and the strategic goals of the American-Israeli alliance. McFarlane, whose appointment has been approved by Tel Aviv, is likely to get busy with carrying out these sinister plans.

Reasons for Replacement

LD232339 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Leonid Rassadin report from Beirut]

[Text] The decision of President Reagan to resume the USA's shuttle diplomacy in the Middle East soon has been met with suspicion in the Arab world. Many observers here note in this connection that it is certainly not a question of Philip Habib being replaced by Rober McFarlane as special envoy of the White House. There has just been a shift of scenery. The White House policy towards Middle Eastern affairs remains as before. It is one of full support for the Israeli aggressors, interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Arab states, and the striving to continue to consolidate its military presence in that region, including in Lebanon.

But why has the U.S. Administration changed the guard in the Middle East? Of course, the name Habib is associated by many Arabs with the most atrocious crimes of Israel. For it was he who was in Lebanon in the summer of last year, when the Israeli military sowed death and destruction here. Then another thing: his direct participation in the drafting of the capitulatory American-Israeli-Lebanese agreement which served only as a screen for Tel Aviv to step up its annexationist claims to a considerable part of Lebanon's territory.

And now Robert McFarlane is appointed another representative of the U.S. President in the Middle East. On the outside he seems, as the saying goes, clean. He has been engaged in Middle East affairs for only some 2 years. But this is what is remarkable: The new American number one diplomat in the Middle East was once a colonel in the U.S. Marine Corps. His service record is significant: a tour of duty in Africa in the 1960's and a decoration for heroism; then 3 years in South Vietnam and participation there in the dirty war of the United States against the Vietnamese people.

What will Robert McFarland be engaged in here in the Middle East? In the opinion of the progressive Arab public, anything you like, but not with question's of achieving a just and peaceful settlement in the region.

No 'Notable Changes'

LD232218 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] President Reagan has announced the dismissal of Philip Habib from the post of United States special envoy in the Middle East and the appointment of Robert McFarlane, assistant national security adviser, to replace him. Our observer Sergey Losev makes these comments on the changes.

The dismissal follows the obvious failure of the recent Middle East tour by George Shultz. The secretary of state undertook the mission against his own will on the insistance of the United States President. In this connection, political observers wonder whether Habib's resignation does not mean that the White House is taking over control of America's Mideast policy from the State Department.

The CBS has said that the dismissal of Philip Habib and the appointment of Robert McFarlane following the formation of the Kissinger Central American commission means that for the second time in one week the influence of the State Department on foreign policy has been limited. However, we are more interested not in the replacement itself, but in the situation in which it took place.

Philip Habib has left his post at a time when the administration's Mideast policy has been greatly damaged by the failure of the talks on the Reagan plan and by the inability of the United States to secure implementation of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement which Washington imposed on Beirut under continued Israeli occupation.

The British GUARDIAN says one can speak of a very low prestige of the United States in that part of the world. But what else could America expect of a policy of encouraging Israeli aggression and expansion, encroachments on the rights of the Palestinian Arabs and the rape of Lebanon? The withdrawal of the Israeli troops promised by the agreement has proved a fiction, as one could have expected. A few days ago the Israeli command started regrouping its troops in Lebanon. The move is seen as confirming the Begin government's decision to create a permanent occupation zone in southern Lebanon. The small areas from which Israel is pulling out are being occupied by American Marines. In other words, Israeli occupation is being replaced by American occupation.

Syria has every reason to call the Israeli-Lebanese government a threat to its national security and to openly refuse to receive Philip Habib for talks in Damascus during his latest visit to the Middle East. It should be said in this context that all of Philip Habib's missions to the Middle East were aimed at pressuring the victim of the aggression, not the aggressor.

Following its replacement of Habib, the White House intends to send Robert McFarlane to the region. However, no one expects any notable changes in the Middle East policy of the United States. The White House will now try to create at least some semblance of progress at the talks on the Middle East. But the people of the Middle East don't want political maneuvering: they want a real and fair settlement. They want to see a withdrawal of the Israeli troops, not a legislation of American-Israeli arbitrary rule in the region under the flag of the agreement of strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States.

It was such rule that Habib sought to assure on orders from the White House, and his resignation confirmed the failure of these attempts. All the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization -- the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arabs -- should take part in settling the crisis. An international conference for the Middle East would be a suitable forum for reaching such a settlement and the Soviet Union has consistently insisted on this and to the decisions of the Arab summit in Fes.

ISRAELI 'PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL' PLAN EXAMINED

'Redeployment Operation'

LD211943 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, July 21 TASS -- TASS political analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

Tel Aviv has decided to redeploy its occupation troops south and south-east of Beirut and to move them to new positions, "more suitable for defense." Kind-hearted Washington officials (of course, they are kind-hearted only to Israel) hurried to describe this manoeuvre as "partial withdrawal" of Israeli troops, while what is actually taking place is one more mystification, which was planned beforehand.

First of all it is worth mentioning that it was to a considerable extent a forced step. Besides, it was brought about by military considerations: Israel intends to move its troops to the positions which would be more suitable for a prolonged occupation of the Lebanese territory and the struggle against the guerrilla movement of Lebanese patriots which is gaining in strength. Another reason for this step by Israel is the internal political problems of Tel Aviv: The Begin clique can no longer disregard the protests mounting in Israel against its adventuristic policy.

However, the principal meaning of the "redeployment operation" is that it is carried out according to the comprehensive plan of the U.S.-Israeli expansion in the Middle East, which was worked out in detail and coordinated by Washington and Tel Aviv. Its main stages are obvious to everyone. The first stage: The Israeli aggression against Lebanon, carried out with U.S. military and political backing, opens the doors to that country for American troops. The fact that this time U.S. troops landed on Lebanese soil together with soldiers of other NATO armies as part of the "multinational force" does not change anything. The second stage: By means of military provocations (Israel) and diplomatic pressure (the U.S.) they intended to force Syria to retreat and in this way to create conditions for complete subordination of Lebanon to the U.S.-Zionist diktat. As is known, nothing came out of it. Then came the turn of the present third stage, which was envisaged by the secret U.S.-Israeli annex to the enslaving "agreement" with Israel imposed upon Beirut. According to the Western press, it deals with consolidating the results achieved in the aggressive war against Lebanon and expanding U.S. military presence in that Arab country.

Putting into practice this "agreement", the Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens is already demanding that the Israeli troops be replaced by the "multinational troops" (in fact, by American troops). It is hardly a mere coincidence that exactly at the same time rumours began to spread in Washington to the effect that the U.S. would be soon "asked" to send its troops to the positions from which the Israeli troops are to be moved. This would fully meet U.S. interests, since it would bring about the strengthening of American influence in Lebanon, for U.S. Marines are the backbone of the multinational force, the London newspaper GUARDIAN writes today. However, the U.S.-Israeli scenario does not meet in any way the interests of Arabs, against whom all the dangerous designs of Washington and Tel Aviv are invariably spearheaded.

'Strengthening Israeli Positions'

LD221611 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Beirut July 22 TASS -- After the decision announced by the Israeli cabinet on a so-called partial withdrawal of Israeli troops, a group of Israeli officers visited yesterday the area of the Awwali River, north of Sayda, in order to "determine the volume of necessary work for strengthening the Israeli positions". Observers believe that the line of the probable troops withdrawal may in the future become an actual border of Israel at a distance of 45 kilometres inside Lebanon's territory. At the present time nearly 30 thousand Israeli troops are occupying the south of the country and the western part of Al-Biqa' Valley with a total area of 4,320 square kilometres, which makes 41 per cent of Lebanon's territory. It is believed here that the withdrawal of the Israeli troops will only contribute to consolidating ground by Israel in the south of Lebanon.

The town of Sidon, which is the seat of the headquarters of the Israeli military administration, will remain the centre for the occupation of Lebanon. Addressing meetings, to which elders of south Lebanese villages were forcibly driven, representatives of the Israeli military explain that the Israelis are going to stay in southern Lebanon for at least five years, and urge the population to "realize" that fact and cooperate with the occupiers.

In answer to such calls the inhabitants of southern Lebanon are unfolding a patriotic struggle, launching raids against Israeli Army posts, destroying manpower and equipment of the occupation troops. Thus, in particular, Israeli positions in Sultania area came under rocket fire. The Israelis were forced to toughen measures to ensure their security all along southern Lebanon's coasts. All roads were heavily patrolled. In the area, where Israeli positions came under fire, the occupiers combed the locality and arrested peaceful civilians.

EGYPT FAILS TO REPAY U.S. ARMS PURCHASE LOAN

LD231452 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Washington July 23 TASS -- John Hughes, a spokesman for the U.S. Department of State, has confirmed press reports that Egypt is unable to repay its arms purchase debt to the United States.

Speaking at a regular briefing here, he described the information published by THE NEW YORK TIMES as accurate, on the whole. According to the figures the TIMES received in the financial community of the Egyptian capital, Cairo has failed to make the latest payment on its 2.1 billion arms debt to the United States. This is the second time Egypt has failed to make re-payments on the loans supplied to it.

YAR PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

PM250920 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Parliamentarians' Stay"]

[Text] A delegation from the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] Constituent National Assembly headed by A.H. al-Marwani, member of the assembly's cultural commission, has arrived in Moscow on an official visit at the USSR Supreme Soviet's invitation.

On 20 July the guests visited the USSR Supreme Soviet. During a talk with A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, the mutual desire was expressed to further develop interparliamentary ties to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the interests of peace and progress.

Taking part in the talk were V.K. Akulintsev, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, and other officials, and 'Abd al-'Uthman Muhammad, YAR ambassador to the USSR.

On the same day the delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

WESTERN 'MERCENARIES' FIGHTING FOR CHAD'S HABRE

PM201431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under general heading: "The West Transferring Mercenaries to Chad"]

[Excerpt] Washington, 19 Jul -- U.S. President R. Reagan has approved the urgent shipment to Chad of a large consignment of U.S. military equipment with a total value of $10 million, according to reports in today's WASHINGTON POST. The equipment will be transported by U.S. Air Force aircraft. According to the newspaper report, these military deliveries are meant both for the troops of Hissein Habre, head of the present regime in Ndjamena, and for the Zairian subunits acting on his side.

People in Washington are making no secret of the fact that the provision of urgent military aid to H. Habre's regime is one of the key elements of the course followed by the United States and its allies regarding events in Chad. It has been admitted by the U.S. State Department, THE WASHINGTON POST notes, that "the new U.S. effort is essentially in support of France," which has already transfered to Chad over 400 tons of military equipment and has sent its "advisers" to Ndjamena.

Citing Congressional sources, THE WASHINGTON POST points out that the United States intends to ship yet another consignment of weapons to the Habre regime in the very near future.

In a report from Ndjamena, AP notes the appearance of mercenaries from Western countries among Habre's forces. Quoting journalists who have visited eastern Chad, AP reports that "soldiers of fortune" in the uniform of the present Ndjamena regime's armed forces are patrolling key positions in the city of Abeche.

Paris, 19 Jul -- Mercenaries from France and Belgium are fighting on the side of Habre's troops, L'HUMANITE writes. In 1960 many of them fought on the side of the Katanga separatists in the former Belgian Congo and also participated, under the leadership of Frenchman Bob Denard, notorious mercenary killer, in the 1978 coup d'etat in the Comoros. The newspaper quotes a statement by one of Hissein Habre's advisers that "the participation by mercenaries in the fighting should supplement the actions by French instructors." According to AFP reports, M. Soumaila, commissioner of the President's Office for Information in the Habre regime, and French Ambassador to Chad. C. Soubeste have admitted the presence of both "soldiers of fortune" and of "French military advisers" among the Ndjamena Government troops.

French Defense Minister C. Hernu confirmed here that the French Government has transfered a paratrooper company from the Central African Republic to Cameroon. They have been sent there on the pretext of "evacuating French citizens from Ndjamena in case of need."

DYMSHITS RECEIVES TANZANIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD241954 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1904 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] On 23 and 24 July a government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania led by Prime Minister Sokoine stopped over in Moscow enroute to Havana. The Tanzanian prime minister visited the Mausoleum of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Dymshits and Sokoine had a friendly talk during which they discussed questions of Soviet-Tanzanian relations and the present-day international situation. The guests visited the USSR National Economic Achievements Exhibition and acquainted themselves with the sights of the capital.

ARGENTINA TOLD USSR EXPECTS 'GOOD' GRAIN CROP

PY231845 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1039 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Moscow, 23 Jul (EFE) -- The USSR has confirmed to Argentina that this year a good crop is expected and that it will not have to buy abroad more grain than current contracted.

This confirmation was made during a session of the Joint USSR-Argentine Economic Commission, which met for 3 days in Moscow to close a deal on the USSR participation in the construction of the Piedra del Aguila hydroelectric powerplant, in Patagonia.

With regard to USSR grain purchases from Argentina, the USSR has conveyed to the Buenos Aires delegation, headed by Alieto Guadagni, Argentine secretary of energy, that it will keep its present quota and that, in case of need, "it will resort to Argentina."

In doing so, it is now confirmed that the USSR -- due to the international situation -- will not close a deal with the United States on the purchase of wheat on a long term, as President Ronald Reagan has assumed.

U.S. POLICY IN CENTRAL AMERICA CRITICIZED

Military Maneuvers Hit

LD221950 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, July 22 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Kudryavskiy writes:

The sending of the U.S. naval ships to the Nicaraguan shores has become the Reagan administration's answer of sorts to the initiative of the "Contadora group" and the proposals of the Nicaraguan Government for a political settlement of the conflict in Central America, which is being aggravated through the fault of the United States. There are more than enough proposals for a peaceful normalization of the situation: The only thing needed to achieve it is to sit down to the negotiating table. But Washington obviously has no use for talks, prefering "gunboat diplomacy" to a policy of common sense.

Escalating its military presence in Central America, the Reagan administration is seeking to suppress the national-liberation movement of the peoples, to perpetuate U.S. presence in the region and to dictate its will to the peoples of those countries. President Reagan actually makes no secret of the fact that the goal of the United States is to overthrow the revolutionary government of Nicaragua. Addressing a press conference on Thursday, he said he did not believe in the possibility of a peaceful settlement in the region while the Sandinista government was in power in Nicaragua.

It is in pursuit of this objective that American-Honduran maneuvers are going to be conducted. The fact that they will last five months has no precedent in modern military history. No country has yet been brandishing weapons for so long. The United States is going to use their maneuvers to blockade Nicaragua, many observers agree. Although the maneuvers are scheduled to begin in August, U.S. naval vessels are already cruising along the Nicaraguan shores, and two of them have intruded into the territorial waters of the republic, grossly violating its sovereignty.

The Honduran Navy and Air Force are active in flagrant acts of provocation as well. Honduran planes are every now and then intruding into the air space of Nicaragua, performing reconnaissance flights. According to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, on July 19 two Hunduran patrol boats attacked a Sandinista patrol boat in the Nicaraguan waters. The attack was repelled. Reviving outdated "gunboat diplomacy," Washington is trying to impose by force of arms its writ on the Nicaraguan people. A dangerous venture indeed.

Kirkpatrick's 'Propaganda'

LD241816 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] New York July 24 TASS -- The escalation of U.S. aggressive actions in Central America is accompanied by a flagrant propaganda campaign, the tune of which is being set by representatives of the extreme right-wing political circles. The same Washington "Hawks" who in the recent past pushed the United States into the dirty Vietnam venture under the demogogical slogans of "struggle against the communist peril" and "protection of democracy" are now trying with the help of old propaganda ploys to justify the adventuristic course of the present-day White House leadership.

A typical statement has been made by Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, who said in a CNN interview that a blockade of Nicaragua might become a necessary step to the achievement of the U.S. goals in Central America. The high-ranking representative of the U.S. Administration tired to justify blackmail and threats against Nicaragua by the "threat" presumably posed by that country to the entire region and even to the United States itself. The absurd and ridiculous nature of these statements is obvious to everyone, if only because the population of the whole of Nicaragua is smaller than that of Kansas.

Trying to justify U.S. intervention in the affairs of the region, Kirkpatrick claims, quite in the spirit of the Vietnam War period, that the main goal of U.S. policy in Central America is to encourage democratic institutions. One can easily understand what "institutions" are meant if one notes the nostalgia with which Mrs Kirkpatrick recalls in her book "Dictators and Double Standards" all the blood-stained "friends of America", giving to Somoza, the hangman of the Nicaraguan people, the pride of place among them. According to Kirkpatrick, they were not only anti-communist but also friendly towards the United States, voted with the latter in the United Nations and always took care of American interests. Kirkpatrick characterised in her book as "real dictatorships" the governments of those countries whose policies displease the American leadership, for instance, Panama.

That "expert on democracy" also characterised Mexico as one of those countries the legitimacy of whose governments is doubtful.

Her political idols, whom Kirkpatrick always protects in the United Nations, include the heads of the military fascist junta in Chile, the rulers of Honduras, the gory regime of El Salvador. It is such "friends" that the Washington Administration would like to see in power in all the countries of Latin America.

Trying to distract the Americans' attention from the true objectives of U.S. policy in Central America by demagogical rhetoric about protection of "democratic institutions", Kirkpatrick and other Washington "hawks" obviously hope that their compatriots, who were once dragged in this way in the Vietnam venture, have short memories.

SOVIET-PERUVIAN CONSULTATIONS HELD IN MOSCOW

PM242110 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed, untitled report under general heading "At the USSR Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] Soviet-Peruvian consultations on topical international problems and also a topical international problems and also on questions of bilateral relations were held 18-20 July in Moscow at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Taking part in the consultations were: on the Soviet side -- V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; and Yu. I. Volskiy, section chief at the USSR Foreign Ministry; on the Peruvian side -- Ambassador (L. Solari), chief of the International Organizations and Conferences Section at the Peruvian Foreign Ministry; and R. Hooper, Peruvian ambassador to the USSR.

CUBA'S GARCIA FRIAS ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD231515 Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Havana July 22 TASS -- The victory of the Cuban revolution the road of which was opened by a courageous attack on the Moncada barracks 30 years ago has demonstrated to Latin American nations that it was possible to cast off the yoke of U.S. imperialism. The triumph of the Cuban revolution has become the culminating point of a more than one-centrury-long struggle of the Cuban people against foreign domination, and for genuine independence, said Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, deputy chairman of the state Council and the Council of Ministers of Cuba. He was speaking in a TASS interview.

The feat of the patriots headed by Fidel Castro, he noted, served as a source of inspiration to the liberation movements in Latin America. The headway made by the Cuban people in building socialism and molding the man of a new society are also of great significance in this respect.

At the present time, Guillermo Garcia Frias said, Washington's open efforts to hinder the building of socialism in Cuba through tightening of the trade and economic blockade were useless. As the allround fruitful cooperation with the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) countries, primarily with the fraternal Soviet Union, enabled Cuba to march on confidently toward its goal.

To translate into life the lofty ideals of socialism, he stressed, an enduring peace is indispensable. Therefore, at a time when the international situation has sharply deteriorated as a result of irresponsible actions of the Reagan administration, the Soviet Union's peaceful policy is acquiring particular significance for the future of mankind. A consistent and unswerving leninist policy of the CPSU, and constructive peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov met with active support of the Communist Party of Cuba, other fraternal parties and all sober-minded people of this planet.

CPSU RESOLUTION ON ENGINEERING TRADE UNION

PM220940 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Jul 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question "On the Work of the Heavy Machine Building Workers Trade Union Central Committee." The resolution adopted notes that the trade union's Central Committee and trade union committees and organizations at local level carry out some organizational and educational work in the development of the working people's production and social activeness in implementing the economic and social tasks facing the [heavy machine building] sectors. More than 95 percent of all workers take part in socialist competition. Competition between allied enterprises, personal and collective creative plans, and personal thrift accounts are widespread. During the 10th 5-Year Plan and the first 2 years of this 5-year plan overall industrial output in the Ministries of Heavy Machine Building, Heavy and Transport Machine building, Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, and Power Machine Building increased more than 30 percent. New high-performance machines and equipment have been developed and their production assimilated. Measures have been carried out to improve the working and living conditions of workers and to strengthen their health. This year all the ministries are overfulfilling targets as regards basic indicators.

At the same time the resolution points out that the trade union's Central Committee is still not using its potential to the full in tackling the economic, social, and cultural tasks defined by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 17th Trade Unions Congress. The trade union's Central Committee is not directing trade union organizations sufficiently toward solving the fundamental problems of efficient development of the heavy machine building sectors so that they are able to meet the growing demand for modern types of machinery and equipment for the retooling of industry. There are serious shortcomings in the conduct of socialist competition -- it is not channeled sufficiently toward enhancing production efficiency and the quality of work. The number of enterprises which adopted augmented counterplans has decreased, and little attention is being paid to the dissemination of leading experience and to assisting laggards. In the current 5-year plan many enterprises in the heavy machine building sector have failed to reach the planned output growth rates, to meet targets in developing new equipment and assimilating its series production, and to take steps to ensure that plans for output deliveries under contracts and orders are met. Losses incurred though defective output have increased. The situation in consumer goods production is unsatisfactory.

The effectiveness of the trade union's influence on strengthening labor and production discipline and improving labor norm fixing and remuneration is still low. Autonomous financing is being introduced only slowly in terms and many of them work inefficiently. Individual workers are not fulfilling output norms and there are cases of absenteeism. In the 10th 5-Year Plan and the first 2 years of this 5-year plan wage increases per 1 percent increase in labor productivity were considerably higher than envisaged in the estimates.

The trade union's Central Committee and trade union committees still do not display due persistence and principledness in improving the personnel's working conditions and industrial safety and tackling housing, cultural, and consumer issues, and they frequently tolerate the failure of ministries and enterprises to meet plans for the social development of labor collectives and to fultill commitments under collective contracts. Plans for the construction of housing and children's preschool establishments are systematically not fulfilled in the heavy machine building sectors. More than half of the enterprises and organizations of the ministries of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, Heavy Machine Building, and Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building do not have subsidiary farming enterprises.

Trade union committes are not showing sufficient concern for enhancing the role of labor collectives and developing the working people's activeness in the administration of production and public affairs, and make poor use to this end of workers' and employees' meetings, permanent production conferences, organizations of the all-union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers, and scientific and technical societies. The necessary attention is not being paid to the working people's proposals; in 1982 one in four of the production conferences' recommendations and a large number of the rationalizers' proposals which had been accepted for use were not implemented. Trade union organizations do not always react sharply enough to infringements of labor legislation which occur. There are manifestations of formalism in the examination of workers' and employees' letters and requests.

The trade union's Central Committee and many trade union committees fail to attach due importance to improving the forms and methods of mass educational and organizational work, bearing in mind the specific features of the labor collectives activity and the tasks facing them. There are ommissions in the selection and training of trade union cadres and activists. The efforts of the trade union Central Committee apparatus are largely squandered on holding various sessions and drafting numerous reports and resolutions which often go unfulfilled. The trade union Central Committee party organization does not make full use of its right to monitor the work of the apparatus and is inadequate in fostering in personnel a spirit of high responsibility of matters entrusted to them.

The AUCCTU does not always react in time to omissions in the activity of the trade union Central Committee and does not provide sufficient practical assistance in its work. Certain union republic Communist Party Central Committees and party kraykoms and obkoms have failed to adopt appropriate measures to develop the creative activeness and responsibility of Communists working in the trade unions.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution stresses that the most important task of the Heavy Machine Building Workers Trade Union Central Committee is the persistent enhancement of the standard and efficiency of organizational and mass work, the establishment of a businesslike creative style in all the trade union's components with the aim of ensuring the progressive development of machine building producting, the creation of favorable working and living conditions, and the working people's communist education. In carrying out this work the Central Committee is to proceed from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and the provisions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade Yu.V.Andropov, general Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on further enhancing the trade union's role and activeness in the implementation of economic and social development tasks.

In accordance with the USSR Law on Labor Collectives the trade union's Central Committee is called upon to enhance the role and responsibility of trade union committees as one of the organs which exercise the powers of labor collectives and to seek to ensure that trade union committees display more initiative in raising questions relating to workers' and employee's work daily life, and leisure at meetings (conferences), develop the working people's activeness in managing the collective's affairs, take sharp action against irregularities in production, and ensure, together with management, the timely fulfillment of decisions and recommendations adopted. It is important to expand the trade union committees' participation in the selection and placing of leading cadres at enterprises, organizations, and institutions.

The CPSU Central Committee drew the attention of the trade union's Central Committee to the need, in conjunction with ministries and with the active participation of labor collectives, to further improve the forms of socialist competition.

This competition should be directed toward ensuring higher labor productivity and output quality, better utilization of production capacities, raw materials, materials, energy, and working time; an intensified drive for thrift, and strict observance of discipline in output deliveries under contracts and orders; and leading experience should be given all-round support and dissemination. Competition at industrial enterprises, scientific research institutes, and design bureaus should be aimed at increasing the contribution of workers, scientists, engineering and technical staff, and employees to the retooling of industry; the development and manufacture of high-performance, resource-saving machinery and equipment for sectors of the fuel, power, and agroindustrial complexes, the metallurgical and chemical industries, transport, and construction; and the expansion of consumer goods production.

The trade union Central Committee and trade union committees have been advised to intensify public monitoring of the measurement of labor and consumption and strict compliance with the socialist principle of distribution according to labor. It is important to ensure that material and moral incentives become a turly powerful lever for enhancing labor productivity and production efficiency. All work connected with improving the procedure for setting labor norms and changing norms and evaluations should be done on the basis of improved technology and organization of production, with extensive publicity, and should avoid both undue haste and a bureaucratic approach.

Great importance attaches to the further dissemination and improvement of the team form of labor organization and incentives. The principle of autonomous financing and remuneration according to the end results of labor and the coefficient of labor participation must be more persistently applied in teams, and care must be taken to ensure that in every team there is an active trade union group and team council at work and that more attention is paid to the selection and training of team leaders and trade union group organizers. More detailed attention must be given to the training and retaining of worker cadres in the system of vocational and technical education. in training combines, and in schools of leading experience.

The trade union Central Committee has been recommended to step up organizational work and display greater principledness in tackling questions connected with improving the workers' and employees' working, living, and domestic conditions. The role of collective contracts and agreements between the trade union's Central Committee and ministries on the most important questions of the sectors' development should be enhanced. It is deemed expedient that cases of the management's failure to implement measures envisaged in collective contracts be examined at the corresponding ministries with the trade union Central Committee's participation. It is essential to ensure that at every enterprise regular work is carried out to reduce the use of manual labor, implement comprehensive production mechanization and automation, create healthy and safe working conditions, and pay greater attention to preventive measures. Comprehensive plans for improving conditions, industrial safety, and hygiene and health measures must become an integral part of sector economic and social development plans. The work of the technical and legal labor inspection inspectorates, the trade union's authorized doctors, and public commissions and inspectors must be improved, and infringements of labor legislation must be relentlessly combated.

The trade union Central Committee and trade union committees must enhance their activities in work relating to the fulfillment of plans for the construction of housing, kindergartens, and creches, and other cultural and consumer service facilities. It is important to ensure that the allocation of apartments and the distribution of other social benefits is fair and takes account of the attitude to labor. Special attention must be given to the organization at the enterprises themselves of a system of services for working people, including medical, trade, cultural, and consumer facilities.

Trade union committees and organizations should make persistent efforts to set up new subsidiary farming enterprises and expand existing ones, to strengthen their material and technical base, and to develop socialist competition at the subsidiary enterprises with a view to increasing the production of agricultural output and ensure on this basis a fuller satsifaction of the workers' and employees' requirements for meat, milk, vegetables, and other foods. The developments of collective fruit and vegetable growing should be actively promoted. Work in tackling social and consumer questions should be better coordinated with the soviets of people's deputies and the role of public monitoring in the struggle against shortcomings in services for the working people should be enhanced.

The trade union Central Committee and trade union committees are called upon to utilize more fully the existing potential for educating the working people and strenghtening discipline and organization. It is important that every individual is molded into an active builder of communism with the characteristic qualities of high consciousness, high standard of labor and behavior, and sensible consumption. It is necessary to step up the work of schools of communist labor, people's universities, and cultural establishments, and to make the propaganda of political, technical, economic, and legal knowledge and of the basics of economic and labor legislation more intelligible. Workers, employees, and young workers in particular, should be attracted more estensively to evening and correspondence courses at Vuzes, technical colleges, and schools, and to amateur art activities and sport. An important task of trade union organizations is to energetically combat infringements of labor, production, and state discipline; drunkenness, pilfering of socialist property, and other negative phenomena, using economic, organizational, and legal measures for this purpose. This matter must not be treated as a short-lived campaign, efforts must be made to ensure that the impact of enhanced discipline is felt in all links and that production tasks are solved more successfully.

The trade union Central Committee has been advised to improve its work methods; to rely more fully on primary trade union organizations; to pay more attention to enhancing the militancy of shop committees and trade union groups; to increase the responsibility of association trade union committees for a fuller utilization of the potential of large unified trade union organizations; and to develop the initiative and effectiveness of republic, kray, and oblast trade union committees.

The resolution points to the need to step up the monitoring and verification of execution, to foster in trade union cadres intolerance to shortcomings, a critcal attitude to the results achieved, and the requirements for daily businesslike contact with the working people and for profound study of their demands and moods. The regular accountability of leading trade union and economic personnel to workers and employees should be ensured; cases of an indifferent, bureaucratic attitude to the working people's opinions, proposals, complaints, and requests must be resolutely combated; and workers and young people must be more widely involved in the work of trade union organs.

The CPSU Central Committee has invited the AUCCTU to involve itself more deeply in the activity of trade union Central Committee and to render them more practical assistance in their work, taking account of the sectors' specific features and the tasks facing them. It is necessary to improve the activity of the central committees of sector trade unions in boosting the working masses' activeness, their participation in the administration of state and public affairs, and in stepping up attention to the working people's needs and the conditions of their work, daily life, and leisure. More efficient coordination and interaction between sector and interunion trade union organs must be ensured.

The CPSU Central Committee has made it incumbent on the union republic Communist Parties' Central Committees and party kraykoms and obkoms to step up attention to the work of trade unions, and to recommend politically mature and professionally experienced competent staff for election to trade union organs; to boost the party groups' activity in the elected trade union organs, and to render assistance to and enhance the responsibility of Communists working in the trade unions.

USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES PLAN RESULTS

PM250918 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "At the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers met 13 July.

The USSR Council of Ministers approved in their entirety the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the policy propositions and conclusions contained in CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu. V. Andropov's plenum speech and adopted them for strict guidance and execution.

The aforementioned session examined the results of the fulfillment of the USSR state plan for economic and social development and the USSR state budget for the first 6 months of 1983. Reports on these questions were delivered by L.A. Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and V.F. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance.

Taking part in the debate on the results of the fulfillment of the plan and budget were ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees, chairmen of union republic councils of ministers, and other USSR government members.

The implementation of the practical measures drawn up by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum to improve the style of work; intensify the monitoring of the execution of adopted decisions; strengthen state, plan, and labor discipline; and impose order in the work of enterprises and organizations has ensured the fulfillment of the plan in the main sectors of the national economy, an increase in the rate of development of the country's economy, and a further rise in the people's prosperity.

The industrial output marketing plan for the first 6 months has been fulfilled 102 percent and the increase in industrial production compared with the corresponding period last year amounted to 4.1 percent as against 3.2 percent under the annual plan. Labor productivity in industry rose by 3.3 percent.

The plan for the production of many major types of industrial goods was overfulfilled. In accordance with the plan, the production of over 500 new types of machines, equipment, instruments, and materials has been assimilated and started, and 114 new technological processes have been introduced in the first 6 months of 1983.

In agriculture, spring field work was carried out in an organized fashion and tending of sowings and fodder procurement are underway. In many parts of the country the harvest is being gathered in. The livestock population has increased and its productivity has risen. Compared with the corresponding period of 1982, purchases of livestock and poultry have increased by 8 percent, of milk by 13 percent, and of eggs by 4 percent.

On the basis of state capital investments 9 percent more fixed capital than in the corresponding period of 1982 has been brought into operation in the first 6 months of this year.

There has been a certain improvement in the work of railroad transport. During January-June 1983 the freight transportation plan has been fulfilled 101.3 percent and 23.7 million metric tons of freight was transported above plan.

The program for further increasing the people's prosperity is being implemented consistently. In the first 6 months of 1983 the average monthly wages of industrial and office workers increased by 2.2 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. A total of 28.4 million square meters of housing was built out of state funds. Many new schools, hospitals, children's preschool establishments, and cultural and consumer facilities were commissioned. The USSR state budget was fulfilled 102.7 percent in terms of revenue in the first 6 months of 1983.

Besides this, the USSR Council of Ministers' session also noted shortcomings. A number of ministries, primarily the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of Power Machine Building, and the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, did not ensure the fulfillment of plans as regards the production of certain important types of goods: synthetic resins and plastics, caustic soda, timer materials, footwear and knitwear, turbines, and other types of goods. Individual USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers have failed to meet the targets for saving fuel, thermal energy, and electricity. The construction ministries are unsatisfactorily meeting their targets for commissioning production capacities and fixed capital within the set deadlines and they tolerate the dissipation of resources on too many projects.

The USSR Council of Ministers has made it incumbent on USSR ministers and heads of departments and union republic councils of ministers to carefully analyze the results of the fulfillment of plan targets in the first 6 months of 1983 by enterprises and organizations under their jurisdiction and, guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress, the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the instructions by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, pertaining to questions of improved planning and management of the economy, to draw up and implement measures to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and the socialist pledges adopted by labor collectives for 1983, and to consolidate the positive trends in the development of national economy sectors which have been achieved in the period under review, to ensure an increased efficiency of public sector production and its intensification, paying special attention to the need to radically increase labor productivity as the key task in the economy, and to ensure the rational and efficient utililization of material and financial resources, an intensified drive for thrift, strengthened state and labor discipline, and also a considerably increased production of consumer goods, and the improvement of their quality and greater range.

The union republic councils of ministries and relevant USSR ministers and departments have been ordered to adopt all the measures necessary to ensure that the harvest of crops and fodder procurement are carried out in an organized fashion; livestock productivity is increased; this year's state plans for purchases of grain, meat, milk, and other agricultural products and fulfilled and overfulfilled without fail; all produce is stored and processed on time; and a reliable basis for the further development of agricultural production and the successful implementation of the USSR Food Program is created. Construction ministries and union republic councils of ministers must concentrate all efforts and resources on ensuring that targets for commissioning production capacities and also housing and cultural and consumer facilities are met.

The USSR Council of Ministers session was attended by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo: V.I. Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; and N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech at the session.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS NEW ANDROPOV ANTHOLOGY

PM211436 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jul 83 Morning Edition pp 2-3

[Unattributed article: "In the Name of the Great Goals of Socialism and Peace. On the Publication of the Second Edition of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's Book 'Selected Speeches and Articles'"]

[Text] The Marxist-Leninist teaching's principles on the construction of the socialist society have been brilliantly confirmed in the daily life and creative labor of the people. Following the first socialist state, other socialist countries have appeared on the world map. Today the very concept of "socialism" includes the real practical experience of the land of the soviets and of the fraternal socialist countries. What does this experience prove? That only socialism provides the solution to the most complicated problems of social life.

Conclusions from the great wealth of practice and new tasks in socialist and communist building are profoundly and comprehensively elucidated in the book "Selected Speeches and Articles" by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It has just been published by the Political Literature Publishing House and contains his works from his period of activity in leading party and state positions from 1942 through June 1983. This is the second edition of the anthology of Yu.V. Andropov works: It contains some materials from the collection published in 1979 together with articles and speeches from the subsequent period.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's works are presented chronologically in the book with only one exception: The book opens with his report "Sixty Years of the USSR." The report contains the fundamental results of the path covered by the Multinational Soviet Union in six decades. It defines the tasks of the party's nationalities policy at the stage of developed socialism and convincingly demonstrates that the collaboration of socialist nations is a source not only of the material but also of the spiritual riches of the Soviet people.

I

Naturally, a central position in the book by the general secretary of our party's Central Committee and leader of the Soviet state is occupied by questions connected with the activity of the CPSU, its Central Committee, and the Central Committee Politburo in the leadership of the economy and society. This activity involves the organization and education of the masses, the strengthening of the unity between party and people, and the improvement of developed socialism.

Special emphasis in the multifaceted range of the party's leading and guiding activity is placed on the implementation of a scientifically substantiated economic policy. Yu.V. Andropov stresses that our mighty economy, which develops in a planned fashion, makes it possible to raise and resolve national economic and social tasks of enormous size and complex content. Of course, this potential of ours is not automatically implemented. Both problems and serious difficulties arise. In the end the success of the cause is determined by the specific results from the activity of each labor collective and each Soviet person. "In our country we have no sources for enhancing the people's well-being apart from labor," Yu.V. Andropov notes.

The party's concerns are now focused on increasing the efficiency of production and of the economy as a whole. We have to cónsistently implement carefully prepared, realistic measures capable of offering greater scope for action by the colossal constructive forces inherent in our economy. The party approaches the improvement of efficiency and quality as a multifaceted and complex problem, examining it from the vantage point of present achievements and from the angle of new possibilities and new requirements.

The efficiency of the socialist national economy must be judged, Yu.V. Andropov stresses, by considering not only purely economic but also social criteria, bearing in mind the ultimate goal of social production. No matter how multifaceted the tasks facing the Soviet economy may be, in the end they merge into one -- ensuring the growth of the working people's well-being and creating material conditions for the further flourishing of their spiritual and culture life and their public activeness.

Explaining the major and, to a significant extent, new tasks in all spheres of economic and social progress, Yu.V. Andropov stresses the necessity of concretizing the targets of the plans that are adopted in relation to the tasks of each labor collective and the importance of the correct placement of cadres and of increased activeness by the working masses themselves. It is necessary for everyone to understand that, no matter which sector he may find himself in, the common success depends on his personal labor. This is why concern to improve labor discipline is a common matter. In a frank and confidential talk with Moscow machine tool builders. Yuriy Vladimirovich remarked: "And although not everything can be traced back to discipline, it is necessary, comrades, to begin with it...without the proper discipline -- labor, plan, and state discipline -- we cannot move rapidly forward. Indeed, the imposition of order does not require any capital investment, yet its effectiveness is tremendous."

In his speeches and articles on economic questions, Yu.V. Andropov draws attention to the fact that it is important to create economic and organizational conditions which encourage productive labor of high quality, initiative, and enterprise, to enhance responsibility for looking after statewide and nationwide interests, and to firmly extirpate departmentalism and localism.

The steady upsurge of the economy and the improvement of the people's well-being is both a duty to Soviet people and an international duty. In posing the question in this way, the party proceeds from the Leninist instruction that we exert our main influence on the world revolutionary process through our economic policy. The stronger our economy is and the better the state of affairs in our national economy becomes, the stronger our international positions are and the more lasting peace on earth is.

II

But the historical creativity of the masses is not limited to just the economic sphere. Their own example convinces Soviet people of the organic interrelationship between successes in economic building and the expansion of democracy. There is a law in the fact that the society of developed socialism is a socity of constantly developing democracy.

In our country, millions and millions of people participate actively in state building through the Soviets of People's Deputies. The Soviets are a form of political organization offering an incomparable opportunity to collect, accumulate and channel into the common welfare the creative initiative of the broadest masses. The activity of the Soviets, which combine the functions of legislation, management and control, reflects Marx' and Lenin's idea of a people who know no authority over them apart from the authority of their own association.

Soviet power has given working people the main thing: an opportunity for active and direct participation in the management of all state and public affairs. But socialist democracy does not consist only of rights and freedoms. It also involves the citizen's obligations to society. It also involves strict discipline. Participating in the implementation of democracy and in the management of the state, working people themselves are vitally interested in maintaining firm order and in unconditional observance of the principles and norms of socialist communal life which, at their wish, are enshrined in Soviet laws and the norms of ethics and morality.

Our state is a state of the whole people. This is not only because it implements the will of the whole people. What is exceptionally important is that the entire activity of the organs of state power, which is subordinated to the interests of the working masses, takes place with their daily support and direct participation. The consolidation of socialist statehood is organically combined with the development of socialist democracy. In this connection the party is setting the task of further improving the style and methods of work in all spheres of public activity.

The consolidation and improvement of the socialist tenor of life requires a stepped-up struggle against everything that contradicts Leninist principles in attitudes toward work and people. The main point is to struggle against bureaucracy and to protect Soviet people from callousness, rudeness, formalism, and official arrogance. "The improvement of our democracy," Yu. V. Andropov writes, "requires the elimination of bureaucratic "over-organization and formalism, of everything that suppresses and undermines the initiative of the masses and stifles creative thought and the living work of working people."

Democratic centralism is the proven principle for organizing the entire life of the socialist society. It alone allows the successful combination of the masses' creativity with the advantages of an integrated system of scientific leadership, planning and management.

The higher our society climbs up the ladder of social progress and the larger the domestic and international tasks which have to be resolved, the more the CPSU's role as the leading and guiding force of society and as the political leader [vozhd] of the people increases. The party concentrates and embodies in political decisions the fundamental interests and requirements of all classes and social groups, all nations and ethnic groups, and all generations of Soviet society.

The unity of party and people, Yu. V. Andropov points out, has an objective character. For the goals of Lenin's party fully reflect the fundamental interests of the working people. At the same time this unity is the result of conscientious and purposeful work by communists, who are convinced that only the people can be creators of a truly people's social system. Translating the interests and aspirations of the masses into the language of conscious political struggle, the party inspires them with its faith and determination and channels their energy in a single direction.

The CPSU devotes daily attention to the creation of conditions which give free rein to the working people's creative spontaneous activity and their social activeness and expand the framework of labor collectives' independence. This is a question of the reality of its plans and the growth of its strength, and ultimately a guarantee of the implementation of the program of communist building. Being the nucleus of the Soviet society's political system, the party elaborates and develops the democratic principles which permeate all spheres of our socialist life. The fact that the questions of the development of democracy in our country are elaborated, raised and consistently resolved by the Communist Party is perfectly natural: The party of Leninist Communists is itself a profoundly democratic organism and itself sets an example of democratic organization in all its activity.

In his works Yu. V. Andropov examines the topical problems of implementing Leninist principles of the selection, placement and education of cadres and improving party organizational and ideological and political work, internal party life, and the style and methods of leadership of society. He emphasizes that the further development of internal party democracy and the enhancement of the creative activeness, initiative and responsibility of communists constitute a great reserve for the party.

III

Successes in socialist construction are achieved when the policy of the ruling Communist Party is based on a firm scientific foundation. This is why the CPSU attaches great significance to the development of Marxist-Leninist theory. This is vitally necessary for the solution of our practical tasks.

The new edition of the CPSU program, which is currently under preparation by decision of the 26th Party Congress, is called upon to help concentrate efforts on the solution of the key tasks facing the party and the people. In the two decades since the program was adopted, important changes have occurred in the life of Soviet society and the life of the other socialist countries. Much has also changed in world development as a whole. What is required is a realistic analysis of the existing situation and clear guidelines for the future which link the experience of life with the ultimate goals of our Communist Party. At the recent CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Yu.V. Andropov pointed out: "Under present conditions the party program must be, above all, a program for the steady and comprehensive improvement of developed socialism and thus for further progress toward communism."

Nevertheless, it is not only important to map out clear and considered guidelines for the future. It is necessary to bring them home to the millions of communists and non-party people so that they can actively join in the work that awaits us. This is one of the main tasks of fighters on the ideological front. Ideological, educational work is first and foremost a question of the party's link with the masses, Yu.V. Andropov stressed at the plenum.

Dwelling on the party's main tasks in ideological work under contemporary conditions, he urged that this work be firmly brought up to the level of the large and complex tasks being resolved by the party in the process of improving developed socialism. Party committees at all levels and each party organization must understand that, for all the importance of the economic, organizational or other questions with which they have to deal, ideological work is coming more and more to the fore. The rate of our progress will increase significantly through efficiency in this work.

A great role must be played by a change in the work style of our political enlightenment and mass political study network. Finally, all educational and propaganda work must constantly bear in mind the peculiarity of the historical period through which mankind is living. This period is marked by a confrontation of unprecedented intensity and acuteness between two diametrically opposed world outlooks, two political courses -- socialism and imperialism. And mankind's future depends to a considerable extent upon the outcome of this ideological struggle.

Yu.V. Andropov's works offer a profoundly scientific substantiation of today's supreme achievement of social progress: developed socialism, the society in which we actually live. The concept of developed socialism convincingly shows the dialectical unity between the real successes in socialist construction and in the implementation of many economic, social, and cultural tasks of the first phase of communism, the growing shoots of the communist future, and the still unresolved problems we have inherited from the past. "We must have a sober idea of where we are," Yu.V. Andropov points out. "To jump the gun is to set unattainable tasks; merely to rest on our laurels is not to utilize everything we have at our disposal. To see our society in its real dynamics, with all its potential and all its needs -- this is what is required now."

The integrated strategy of social development elaborated by the party also helps us understand correctly the frequently used formula "the improvement of living standards." At times it is intepreted in a simplistic manner.

In reality it involves the constant growth of people's consciousness and culture, including the culture of sensible consumption, exemplary public order, a healthy and rational diet, high-quality public services, and the meaningful utilization, from a moral and aesthetic viewpoint, of free time. In short, everything that, taken together, is worthy of being termed socialist civilization.

Tremendous material for the theoretical interpretation of the problems of real socialism is provided by the experience of the fraternal socialist countries, which is multifaceted and does not coincide in all respects. Questions of the development of the world system of socialism are posed broadly and from many angles in the book. The author points out that, under contemporary conditions, even greater significance attaches to the consolidation of socialism, the successful solution of the problems of building the new society, and the strengthening of the socialist community.

Yu. V. Andropov's works also deal with the question of the growing role of Asian, African, and Latin American countries in the contemporary world.

IV

Much space in the book has been devoted to the basic directions of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the defense of the gains of socialism, and the most acute problem of our time -- the struggle for peace. Immutable guarantees, the author points out, that not a single aggressor or coalition of aggressors can prevail over socialism have now been created and are strengthening with every year. Nonetheless, the question of how and on what basis relations between the socialist and the capitalist world should be built has not lost its significance and topicality, because this is a question of war and peace.

However, the question, which is far from new, is now being posed and resolved in a new way. This is associated with the new elements which are now emerging in international relations as the might and influence of world socialism grows and the upsurge of the workers movement and the victories of the people's national liberation struggle continue. It is also associated with the emergency of weapons of tremendous destructive force, which renders the consequences of war truly catastrophic. This creates, on the one hand, real preconditions and, on the other hand, an inexorable need to reduce and in the long term altogether eliminate the danger of a new world war.

The problems of peace are directly linked with the defense of working people's fundamental social interests. The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that the historical competition between the two social systems and the struggle of ideas is a completely natural phenomenon stemming from the very fact of the existence of socialism and capitalism. But this historical confrontation should not lead to the curtailment of peaceful cooperation still less be transferred to the plane of nuclear war. At the same time, the military-strategic equilibrium between socialism and imperialism established over the past decades cannot be allowed to be disturbed. It objectively promotes peaceful coexistence.

The Soviet Union's clear and unambiguous policy regarding this question is malevolently distorted by the ruling circles of some countries, primarily the United States. Unscrupulous methods, slander, and misrepresentation of facts are being used. However, our position on this question is clear: Nuclear war must not be permitted, neither smaller nor large, neither limited nor total. Today there is no more important task than to stop the new warmongers, Yu.V. Andropov notes. This is required by the vital interests of all peoples. This is why the world public welcomes with such attention and hope the Soivet Union's proposals regarding the elimination of the threat of nuclear war and the acceleration of progress at the disarmament talks.

The conclusion contained in the book that imperialism is entangled in internal and interstate antagonisms, upheavals, and conflicts is of fundamental significance. The aggressiveness of ultrareactionary forces, headed by U.S. imperialism, has increased sharply. But in today's capitalist world there are also other trends, other policies which more realistically consider the situation on the international arena. They appreciate the necessity and mutual advantageousness of long-term peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

Our goal is not simply to prevent wars. The USSR is seeking a radical improvement in international relations and the strengthening and development of all good principles in these relations. In our age it is socialism that is the most consistent defender of healthy principles in international relations and defender of the interests of detente and peace, the interests of each people and of all mankind.

An unshakable belief in the creative strength and the historically proven correctness of Marxism-Leninism and of its ability not only to explain but also to transform the world runs through the whole book. The propositions and conclusions contained in Yu. V. Andropov's works are the result of a most profound scientific analysis of the objective processes occurring in our society and all over the planet.

The publication of the second edition of Yu. V. Andropov's "Selected Speeches and Articles" is a major event in our science of society and in our ideological work. This book arms party and Soviet aktivists, ideological and scientific workers, and all Soviet people with precise knowledge of ways to improve our society of developed socialism, the tasks of the CPSU'S domestic and foreign policy, and the prospects of our own and the world's development. It is an outstanding contribution to creative Marxism-Leninism.

MARX ANTHOLOGY PUBLISHED; ANDROPOV CONTRIBUTOR

PM221335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Karl Marx and Modern Times"]

[Text] The collection "Karl Marx and Modern Times" ["Karl Marks i Sovremennost"] has been published. The materials it contains disclose in the creative nature and unfading significance of Marxist teaching and its principles and fundamental stipulations concerning the development of the world revolutionary process and the building of the new society.

The collection contains the article "Karl Marx's Teaching and Some Questions of Socialist Building in the USSR" by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; the report by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered at the Moscow festive meeting devoted to the 165th birth anniversary and 100th death anniversary of K. Marx; the speech by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Berlin international scientific conference "Karl Marx and Modern Times -- Struggle For Peace and Social Progress"; and a number of articles by eminent Soviet scientists and public figures.

The book has been published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

KUNAYEV DELIVERS KAZAKH PLENUM CLOSING SPEECH

PM212250 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 83 p 3

[Closing speech by D.A. Kunayev at 29 June Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Plenum: "Comrade D.A. Kunayev's Closing Speech"]

[Text] Comrades!

Today the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee has examined questions of exceptional importance.

Their discussion has shown convincingly that they all encounter unanimous approval and full support among our plenum's participants.

During the debate there was not only an exchange of opinions; special proposals were also made. Many of them deserve a businesslike study in the relevant bodies -- which must be done immediately. It is also important to take exhaustive steps with respect to critical comments.

In any case, what has been said today from this platform gives us full grounds for, and firm confidence in, the success of our practical work on the specific fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions and the aims expressed in Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's fundamental speech.

This practical work sets before us all problems of a higher order than before.

Those are the party's heightened demands, the demands of the level reached in our society's material and spiritual maturity -- our society which has confidently proved that socialism, in the time alloted it by history, has done what no other system could do.

But what has been done is far from being a limit. Mature socialism is on the move and is growing.

Here, too, the first condition for further confident development is strict unity of word and deed and a close link between economic and social policy.

That is why we do not have the right to view ideological questions in isolation from specific tasks of the economy, science and culture of the republic and the country.

While providing our propaganda with "the most scientific and popular nature possible" (Lenin), we must resolutely halt any attempts at ostentation, show, bombast, and the suppression of criticism. All the effective force and the practical results of ideological education work are contained in authenticity and reliance on realism. Wherever people treat their business with total communist conviction and with a profound understanding of its importance, firm, ever-growing success is assured. And, conversely, there will be no success without precise consciousness, without an active civic stance, without professional competence, self-exactingness, and the desire to work better today than yesterday.

That applies to any labor collective. No one can or will stand aloof from a fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum's instructions.

In implementing them, we must all be mindful of how important Kazakhstan's role is now in the all-union division of labor and the fulfillment of the targets of the third year and of the 5-year plan as a whole. Above all that applies to our mighty industry and capital construction. As a whole, the republic is confidently tackling the growing work programs. The majority of industries and working steadily. The best subdivisions of construction workers are working excellently. The strengthening links between science and leading experience and production are producing much that is useful.

However, a number of labor collectives still do not feel the spirit of the times, allow grave disruptions of planning and labor discipline and substantial losses of raw and semifinished materials to occur, and are bad at assimilating new capacities.

A decisive end must be put to all this, comrades. It is extremely important in the future to work in such a way as not only to tackle this year's plans and socialist pledges but also to considerably surpass them. Each of our oblasts, each of our rayons must at a minimum, unconditionally fulfill its socialist pledges by 28 December this year in the field of industry and capital construction.

the demand for efficient, high-quality, shock work applies to literally all sectors of the national economy and management and to every sector of science, health care and culture, to the system of trade, public catering, consumer services, and the municipal economy -- to all who are called on to make a fitting contribution to the implementation of the 26th part congress, the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions.

Comrades! I would particularly like to mention deeds in agriculture. You know how severely weather conditions have influenced the state of agriculture. Nevertheless, despite that, the republic's sovkhozes and kolkhozes have sold the state over 27 million tons of grain since the start of the 5-year plan, overfulfilled the plan for strong wheat procurements, and have exceeded the targets for the sale of rice, grain, corn, rye, barley, oats, and melons.

Objective difficulties have affected the indicators of several stockraising sectors.

A generally quite good situation is now taking shape in the majority of oblasts and rayons. That is why it must be taken advantage of immediately, the most effective forms and methods of work applied, and the maximum vigor and interest in end results shown.

This applies primarily to grain production. Our direct duty and main obligation is to gratify our beloved motherland this year with a good Kazakh grain harvest, to give it the best possible quality and in all grain-sowing oblasts and rayons.

It may now confidently be stated that the southern oblasts will emerge with a good grain harvest. Quite a good situation is taking shape on the republic's main grain area -- the Virgin Lands oblasts.

There is no doubt that weather conditions cannot be predicted with complete accurary, but we must unfailingly do everything which depends on us.

The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee urges you all to render active assistance to ensure that the struggle for a good grain harvest for the republic becomes a truly nationwide matter and is unfailingly crowned by the desired results!

At the same time we must fulfill the pledges we have made to further boost all stock-raising sectors and implement plans to sell stockraising output.

Using the favorable situation, it is necessary to display maximum concern for the feed base and to resolve this problem on the broadest plane and within the optimum deadlines.

We must not forget the population's normal provision of vegetables, potatoes and fruit. All real conditions exist for that.

To achieve lasting success it is important to bring into play all our great reserves and opportunities, to mobilize the rich Virgin Lands experience and the accumulated skill and moral and material incentives.

Great responsibility rests with the sovkhoz and kolkhoz leaders, primary farm party organizations, rural raykoms, party obkoms, soviet and economic organs, the mass media, and the people's control.

Following the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum instructions on the consolidation of discipline, organization, and order, those who, under cover of every possible reason, are failing to ensure the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges must be made strictly accountable. The demand made here is personal and strict. There must be no place in our tanks for the slightest manifestations of indiscipline. The republic's organization has strength and potential enough to ensure coordinated and effective work in any sector, as it has done frequently already.

And one more question of some importance is connected with thirft, saving and concern for people and their working and daily living conditions. I am talking about prompt and comprehensive preparation for work under fall and winter conditions. Here everything without exception must be done in a high-quality, prompt manner, without the slightest delays and the party, soviet, and economic organs, mass media, and people's control organs must pay priority attention to this.

Comrades! The party and our entire motherland are looking particularly closely at the Kazakh people's deeds and expect new labor achivements from our republic. This is demanded of us by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the country's Food and Energy Programs, and the clear and precise instructions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, which stressed particularly strongly the need for further consolidation of the unity of economic, organizational and ideological activity, and demanded that every educational measure be backed by effective and specific work. Our work must never deviate from our deeds, comrades.

With this thought, allow me to express the firm confidence that the republic's communists and working people will successfully ensure long-term, planned work in achieving the party's program goals and will not spare their efforts and energy for the practical solution of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum.

RYZHKOV ADDRESSES URALMASH AWARD PRESENTATION

PM210828 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "High Award to Uralmash"]

[Text] Sverdlovsk, 15 Jul -- The collective of the Uralmash Production Association has greeted its 50th anniversary jubilee with great labor achievements. Work is proceeding successfully on manufacturing equipment for the 5-year plan's construction projects scheduled for completion. The ability to work steadily and with a high level of efficiency and quality have been characteristic of the Uralmash workers throughout the course of the formation and development of the plant -- the founder of Soviet heavy machine building.

For its great contribution to providing heavy industry with progressive equipment and for its services in the Great Patriotic War, the enterprise has been awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner. A ceremonial meeting to mark the presentation of the award was held in Sverdlovsk today.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was enthusiastically elected.

The meeting was addressed by N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those taking part. On the CPSU Central Committee's behalf he warmly congratulated the plant collective on the high motherland award.

Labor enthusiasm, a high awareness of public duty, the ability to be daring, to see and support all that is new and progressive, combined with precise engineering calculation and the orientation toward achieving scientific and technical progress -- that is what characterizes the collective of the renowned Uralmash, the CPSU Central Committee secretary said. The plant is part of the integrated all-union national economic complex. And a considerable part. Much depends on the results of the Uralmash workers' labor in the common struggle to fulfill the plans for the country's economic and social development.

All our domestic policy and economic life is now proceeding under the direct influence of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions and the provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech. The plenum laid down the current and long-term tasks which must be resolved by the party and the Soviet people. One such task is how to make the most rational use of the country's production, scientific, and technical potential. The Communist Party, the Soviet Government, and all working people are doing purposeful work in that direction, which is yielding good results.

Enterprises, institutions, and organizations have increased discipline and initiative and are carrying out a further concentration of efforts in the main areas of labor activity. In the light of working people's remarks, the question of further measures to strengthen labor discipline is being finalized, and the persistent search for the best form of the economic mechanism is continuing.

In brief, in all avenues of Soviet society's life great, intensive, and creative work is underway, and its success depends to a decisive extent on each person's awareness of his social duty and his special place in economic building.

Now, when the 5-year period has passed its midpoint, it is useful to look back at the work that has been done so as to see more clearly what should be done to fully implement the tasks posed by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The speaker dwelt on some results of the country's economic development in the first half of this year. Persistent work has been launched everywhere to increase national economic efficiency. It is still far from completion but has already yielded its first tangible results. In the first 6 months of this year, the volume of industrial production increased by over 4 percent. That is higher than the plan targets. And, which is of special importance, our industry's labor productivity growth rate is also exceeding the plan indicators. What has been achieved must be consolidated and made the norm of labor activity.

The jubilee plant's collective is making a worthy contribution to the country's overall achievements. The half-yearly plan for the total production volume has been fulfilled, and the country's enterprises and construction projects are receiving a continuous stream of first-class equipment bearing the Uralmash mark. Three-fourths of the increase in output has been obtained by improving labor productivity. The production of consumer goods has increased.

Uralmash's entire history is the most vivid testimony to the boundless potential of conscientious labor inspired by the Communist Party's ideas and based on the collective's profound understanding of its responsibility to the motherland, N.I. Ryzhkov continued. He gave a detailed description of the path traveled by the enterprise collective in its 50 years.

It is now the largest association of specialized plants in the country, and in it the role of head enterprise is determined not only by the fact that it coordinates overall production activity. The head plant is a mature collective which sets examples of well organized highly skilled labor and establishes the general pace of work, it is the scientific and technical base of the entire association.

The Uralmash collective's good traditions and ability to mobilize all forces for the resolution of key tasks helps to produce and rapidly disseminate remarkable initiatives. Peopie, remarkable working people, are the enterprise's pride and its main asset.

The constant concern of the administration and party and social organizations to improve the machine builders' working and everyday living conditions plays a significant part in the collective's successes. In the past 2 and 1/2 years of this 5-year plan alone, the machine builders have received 3,500 apartments, the problem of placing children in preschool institutions has been practically resolved here, and one worker in two has the opportunity to vacation or to take a health cure on a trade union travel warrant.

Much has been done. But it is not part of our tradition to rest on our laurels. While paying due tribute to the successes, it is necessary to look at the unresolved problems, the bottlenecks and the shortcomings, make a Leninist, demanding and self-critical approach to the evaluation of our activity, and always seek ways and methods of further improving it.

Uralmash possesses a splendid modern scientific research base, a remarkable collective of designers and technologists, a wealth of experience in creating first-class equipment, and all the necessary conditions for continuing to ensure the retooling of leading national economic sectors.

After dwelling on questions of the international situation, the speaker stressed that our foreign policy and the USSR's peace-loving initiatives seem to focus the peoples' hopes and aspirations on lasting peace and a free life worthy of man. And the stronger the socialist state's political and economic positions, the greater the effectiveness of that policy in the international arena.

N.I. Ryzhkov then read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree and, to the tumultous applause of those present, pinned the order to the plant's banner.

He also presented Orders of Lenin and "Hammer and Sickle" gold medals to Heroes of Socialist Labor N.I. Kazantsev, a Forge hand, A.D. Stain, a section chief, and M.T. Yakovlev, a drill lathe operator. Orders of Labor Glory, First Class, were awarded to I.A. Burkov, a pattern maker, and V.P. Olkhanov, a fitter.

Heartfelt gratitude was expressed to the Communist Party and the Soviet state by Ye.A. Varnachev, general director of the Uralmash Production association, Hero of Socialist Labor M.T. Yakovlev, a drill lathe operator, N.Ye. Partina, an enterprise veteran, and P.Yu. Ratnikov, a fitter.

The collective was congratulated on the high evaluation of its labor by S. A. Afanasyev, USSR minister of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, B. N. Yeltsin, first secretary of the Sverdlovsk CPSU Obkom, and V. A. Yegorov, an excavator-operator of the Yakutugol Production Association's Neryungrinskiy open-cut coal mine.

The meeting participants gave an assurance that they would continue to devote all their efforts, knowledge and experience to building reliable new machinery matching up to the best world models.

V. S. Frolov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Section, took part in the ceremonial meeting.

BAYBAKOV ACTIVITIES IN AZERBAIJAN DETAILED

PM201344 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 29 Jun 83 p 2

[AZERINFORM report: "Comrade N. K. Baybakov's visits to Azerbaijan"]

[Text] N. K. Baybakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, was in the republic 24-28 June. He familiarized himself with the activities of a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises and construction projects and met with his constituents.

Comrade Baybakov visited Neftyanyye Kamni and the 28 April oil field. Offshore oil industry workers informed him of their successes in the battle to exploit the Caspian and measures taken to increase oil and gas extraction and prospect for new fuel deposits. In the course of the conversation problems relating to stabilizing and increasing offshore oil extraction, improving its engineering support, and doing everything possible to increase the sector's labor productivity and efficiency were discussed. Attention was drawn to the need to improve production, technological, and labor discipline and extend the front of exploration and prospecting work.

At the 22d CPSU Congress oil refinery Comrade Baybakov familiarized himself with the work of new capacities, progress in modernizing the sector's enterprises, and the personnel's living and working conditions. He stressed the importance of doing everything possible to increase the efficiency of capacities for the primary refining of oil and of improving the quality of this product, which is so important to the country's national economy. The need to make the most economical possible use of the raw material and to more thoroughly refine oil was pointed out.

N. K. Baybakov visited No 2 Footwear Factory, where he watched production lines in operation. He expressed satisfaction with the enterprises' high production standards and technical level. While expressing approval of the collective's work to produce new products Comrade Baybakov also stressed the importance of constantly extending the range and improving the quality of consumer goods.

N. K. Baybakov was acquainted with the prospects for developing grape processing at No 1 Winery, where a conversation took place on the subject of the enterprise's modernization.

N. K. Baybakov toured Lenkoranskiy and Astarinskiy Rayons, where he visited a number of farms and met with farmers and stockmen. At the Lenkoran Canning Combine, where deliveries of new season produce from truck gardens are now in full swing, he drew attention to the importance of further mechanizing production processes, thus enabling productivity to be substantially increased, the amount of manual work to be reduced, and manpower to be utilized more rationally.

Vegetable growers and those working in other sectors of agriculture in the region, N.K. Baybakov stressed, have great scope for increasing yield per hectare, and are called upon to make a substantial contribution to the Food Program's implementation. Everything possible must be done to consolidate stockraising's fodder base and to improve the structure of fodder in order to secure a substantial increase in the the production and procurement of this important agricultural sector's produce.

Comrade Baybakov met with Azerbaijan SSR Gosplan staffers. The main tasks involved in ensuring that everything possible is done to improve the planning of the national economy were examined. The great importance of accelerating scientific and technical progress, introducing the achievements of science and technology in production, and making maximum use of every factor for the economy's intensification was stressed. The problems involved in developing the republic's fuel and energy complex and main industrial sectors were also discussed.

A conservation took place between N.K. Baybakov and K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, in the course of which a number of practical questions relating to the fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and the prospects for the republic's further social and economic development were discussed.

Accompanying Comrade N.K. Baybakov on his tours were: G.N. Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; S.B. Tatliyev, first deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; and A.D. Lemberanskiy and A.N. Mutalibov, deputy chairmen of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers.

N.K. Naybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, left Baku on 28 June.

BRIEFS

POPULATION STATISTICS -- Moscow July 22 TASS -- The strength of the USSR population on July 1, 1983, was 272.5 million, the Central Statistical Bureau of the USSR has reported today. [Text] [Moscow TASS English 1358 GMT 22 Jul 83 LD]

HEALTH MINISTER AWARDED -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded the Order of Lenin to Health Minister Sergey Petrovich Burenkov to mark his services to the Soviet state and his 60th birthday. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 19 Jul 83 LD]

COSMOS-1484 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 24 JUL

LD251017 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 25 -- The Soviet Union launched the "Cosmos-1484" artifical earth satellite on July 24. The main task of the satellite is to obtain prompt information on the natural resources of the earth in the interests of various branches of the national economy of the USSR, as well as further mastering of the new types of information-measuring instruments and the methods of remote study of the earth's surface and atmosphere.

The satellite was put into orbit with the following parametres: the maximum distance from the earth's surface (in the apogee) -- 673 kilometres, the minimum distance from the earth's surface (in the perigee) -- 595 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit -- 98 degrees, the initial period of revolution — 97.3 minutes.

A set of optical-mechnical, scanning and television equipment are [as received] installed on board the satellite, as well as instruments for helio-geophysical studies. The apparatuses installed on board the satellite are functioning normally.

The information from the satellite is beamed to the state scientific-research centre of the study of environment and natural resources of the earth to be processed and distributed.

STATUS OF SALYUT-7 GEOPHYSICAL PROJECT REPORTED

LD221128 Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Mission Control Centre July 22 TASS -- Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov are working on the near-terrestrial orbit for already 25 days.

Much place in the flight programme is held by geophysical studies carried out on assignment of specialists in various branches of the Soviet national economy. Thus, during the past days the cosmonauts continued the collection of information on the state of farmland in the Volga valley, the northerm Caspian area, the central non-black soil area, the Caucasus and Central Asia. They photographed the ameliorated lands in the valleys of the Amu Darya and Syr Darya Rivers, in the zone of the Karakum Canal, the Tsimlyanskoye reservoir, Georgia and Azerbaijan, as well as the forest areas of the Carpathian and Caucasian Mountains.

Today the crew is conducting a new cycle of the comprehensive studies of the earth's surface, started on July 18, stage a number of technical experiments and prepared scientific equipment for forthcoming work. [sentence as received]

Yesterday was a day of medical checkups for Vladimir Lyakhnov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov. Studied, in particular, was the state of the cardio-vascular system when pedalling the bicycle ergometer. According to the obtained data both cosmonauts are well. The commander's pulse is 57 beats per minute and the flight engineer's -- 58. Arterial pressure is 130 to 59 and 130 to 60 millimetres of the mercury column respectively.

The onboard systems of the "Salyut-7" - "Soyuz t-9" - "Cosmos-1442" research complex are functioning normally.

Work on orbit continues.